The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 9, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

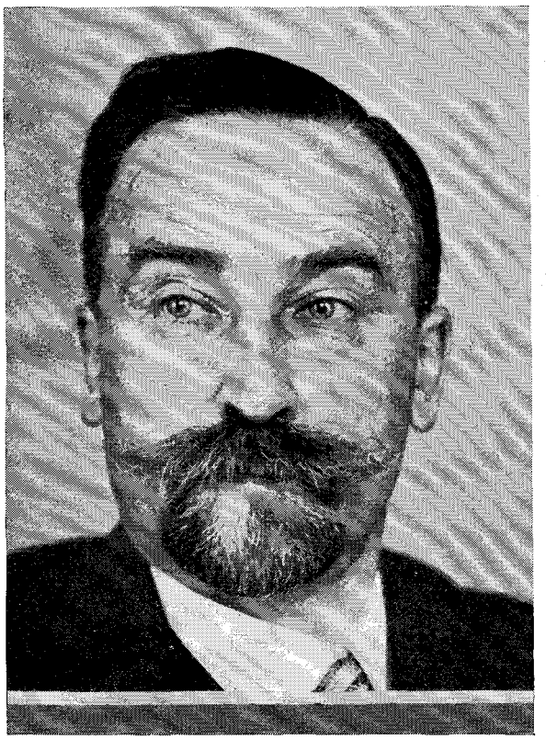
The "Menace" of Cheap Russian Labor

WAR WITH RED RUSSIA is an eventuality hinted here and there as the controversy over admitting Russian products waxes bitter.

For instance, a Communist daily in New York argues that the first step may be a limited embargo, the next a general embargo, the next a trade blockade, "and following that, war—Imperialist war for the overthrow of the first workers' government." And in Washington the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Lowman, in a statement made, denied, and then acknowledged, concluded a characterization of Russian policy with the words:

"We are facing what amounts to a declaration of war."

But it is dollars, not bullets, that interest most of the participators in this mid-summer skirmish over Russian trade. Suave, blue-eyed, bearded Peter A. Bogdanov merely hints that if we keep out Russian goods, Russia might possibly get along without American goods to the tune of $107,000,000 a year. Russia's new Foreign Minister Litvinov roars as gently as any diplomatic sucking dove that his government is for peace first and expects to live amicably in the same world with capitalistic governments.



Acme Newspicture

Threatens $107,000,000 Trade Loss

Peter A. Bogdanov, head of the Amtorg, Russia's trade agency, says embargoes on Russian goods might endanger our export trade to Russia, which amounted to $107,000,000 last year.

OUR editors take two general lines in reflecting on the situation, one to the effect that we can well afford to lose Russia's trade, since that trade means the bolstering up of Bolshevism and assistance to Russia in a campaign of economic domination of the world; the other to the effect that it is foolish to be alarmed about Red domination and that we need Russia's export market to keep our own workers busy. So the argument runs, as will be shown by quotations, a little farther on.

Whatever else may develop, there is certainly a hot warfare of words along the Russian front.

It seems to have started when lumber interests and labor leaders joined in asking the Treasury Department to keep out Russian lumber, particularly pulp wood, on the ground that it was produced by convict labor. Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and President of a new organization called the American Wage Earners' Protective Association (said to have 500,000 members), insisted that such lumber is produced by convict labor. And he called attention to this provision of the new tariff law: "All goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited."

Naturally, all this was in the mind of Mr. Peter A. Bogdanov when he appeared before the Congressional Committee investigating Communism, to answer the charge that the organization he heads, the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Russia's commercial agency here, is a channel of Red propaganda. According to Mr. Bogdanov, it is absurd to charge such things against a great export and import corporation that has been doing business here for six years, and has conducted its financial operations through leading banks, without any suggestion of irregularity ever coming up. Mr. Bogdanov pointed out that Russia bought more than $107,000,000 worth of our goods in the fiscal year 1928-29, and then he gently hinted that "the further development and even the continuance of Soviet-American trade will be an almost impossible task unless the accusations against the company are thoroughly investigated by your committee and, as we confidently expect them to be, found to be baseless."

All the way from Moscow came the additional warning from Maxim Litvinov, new Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, emphasizing his Government's peaceful intentions and suggesting that "all these anti-Soviet campaigns are doomed to complete failure, since they are bound ultimately to strike a still heavier blow at the interests of the countries participating in them than at our own interests."

IT is being pointed out in the newspapers that four American industries feel the competition from Russian cheap labor—anthracite, wheat, lumber, and manganese. A ban on Russian anthracite was suggested by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lowman set to work to try to find out whether convicts were used in producing Russian manganese, coal, and timber. Manganese producers hold that "the Russian policy of dumping the

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manganese ore in America is wrecking the domestic manganese industry," and "that the development of the domestic manganese ore industry is essential to our national defense." Manganese, it should be remembered, is an important ingredient in steel making.

THE first step toward actually curtailing Russian sales here was taken when Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman announced that shipments of Soviet Russian pulp wood would henceforth be barred on the ground that convict labor was employed. As summarized by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The Treasury's reports on investigations covering the pulp wood shipments showed that the vessels were loaded by convict labor.

"The prisoners were taken under guard from their barracks each day to the steamer which was to be loaded, according to the advices. The loading piers were within areas enclosed by high wire fences, which formed a barricade for the prisoners.

"The prisoners also were quartered in barracks within enclosed areas about a quarter of a mile from the loading piers. There were no armed guards, the reports stated, as they were unnecessary, because the chances of escape were remote."

The embargo became a reality when two freighters, one Norwegian, one British, laden with pulp wood from Archangel, Russia, were forbidden to discharge their cargoes at New York.

AN odd complication is the threat of a possible Senatorial investigation of the sale of twenty-two government-owned Shipping Board vessels to a Russian organization.

Matthew Woll declares that all Russian products should be barred under the more general forced labor clause of the tariff act, which is effective January 1, 1932, on the ground that "Soviet Russia is a nation of robots, that the workers there are denied opportunity of forming their own unions and to bargain freely, without pressure from the State, for wages and working conditions."

A not dissimilar declaration was reported from Assistant Secretary Lowman himself.

"There is no longer any doubt that Russia, having failed to conquer the world by propaganda, and being too poor to conquer it by force of arms, now seeks to achieve the goal of a world-wide Bolshevik State through a program of economic ruin. In that direction Russia has a potent weapon.

"All of the vast natural resources and industries of Russia have been seized by the Soviet Government. So it starts without a single initial cost. Now, to supply the necessary labor, Moscow has embarked on a program which means the enslavement of every Russian man and woman.

"The so-called five-year industrial program simply means that every able-bodied person is to be conscripted and forced into the economic army that is being created to conquer the world for Bolshevism without a shot being fired.

"They will have no choice; they must go willingly or at the point of a bayonet. All to bring our standard of living, and those of other countries, down to the Soviet level.

"No American industry could compete against such a menace.

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There Certainly is a Great Family Resemblance

—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

"If we stand by and idly listen to threats of a rupture in trade relations we will soon find our markets flooded by convict-made articles, with our own factories closed, and our streets filled with the unemployed. We are facing what amounts to a declaration of war."

LATER Mr. Lowman denied saying this, but, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, finally admitted that it was a fair representation of his opinions. Then came the days of conferences at Washington with attorneys galore, and promises by Mr. Lowman that all the evidence on both sides dealing with convict labor on Russian exports would be heard and weighed. President Hoover himself came on the scene with an intimation to the press that there would be no general embargo against Russian trade, and that the law barring convict-made goods would be enforced carefully and impartially. An unnamed official was quoted as saying: "The Government does not intend to embargo Russian goods because we do not happen to like the character of the Russian Government."

These last statements, insists the Communist *Daily Worker* (New York), "should fool no one":

"The drive against Soviet pulp wood, manganese, anthracite coal, and other cargoes, the harassing of Amtorg in its purely commercial dealings, and the established connections which exist and are maintained between the United States State Department and the white guardists and their American Fascist allies show clearly the war intentions of the American imperialists against the U. S. S. R."

BUT the Russian denials should fool no one, say some of our editors. The Albany *News* tells of a cargo of pulp wood landed at Albany—

"A cargo marked with the blood of its stevedores, the unpitied convicts, men and women, whose wretched, ill-fed bodies carried every stick of wood into the hold of the ship under guns that itched to speak. This was Soviet commerce, an example of the glorious vindication of Communism."

"The United States makes no pretense of competing with a system in which the workmen are slaves to the State," declares the Washington *Post:*

"The invasion of convict-made goods from Russia is one of the most serious menaces that has confronted American labor in recent years. It must be halted by embargoes and any other appropriate means. Such a trade is a curse rather than a boon to the country.

"Advantages gained from Soviet trade are the meanest trifle compared with the disaster that would be involved in the triumph of the Bolshevists."

THE embargo, insists the New Haven *Register*, is the only way to combat the Soviets:

"They are engaged in a war as terrible in many ways as any that uses guns, cannons, bombs, and poison gas. They are engaged in trying to destroy American industry by means of their ability to undersell the American producer because they pay no wages to workers. That this is done as much to shake the faith of the American laboring man in his government as it is to put Russian-made goods on the American markets, no one who has studied the situation will deny."

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Large exports of American machinery and farm implements to Russia raises in the mind of the Springfield *Union* the question "whether some of our industries are not providing the mechanical and other means for serious competition by Russian workers with American workers who receive three or four times that wage." And the Miami *Herald* issues this warning:

"American financiers probably see great profits for themselves in furnishing money, men, and material in creating a powerful and dangerous Russia, and give no thought to the possible consequences to their country in the years to come when the 'bear that walks like a man,' comes to its full strength and sets out on its program of destruction for all forms of government save its own."

But this sort of alarm seems like "hysteria" to the Boston *News Bureau*. The Newark *News* confesses itself thoroughly bored by "this sudden clamor of Red, Red, Red!" *The Wall Street Journal* sees "no occasion for nerves," and it reminds us that if we stop trading with Russia, we just turn the business over to other countries:

"Germany can supply technical assistance and machinery. France has a redundant stock of gold upon which to base foreign financial operations; Great Britain will and does lend shipping to the development of Soviet trade. The Communist theory of the State will make or break itself irrespective of any embargoes we might lay."

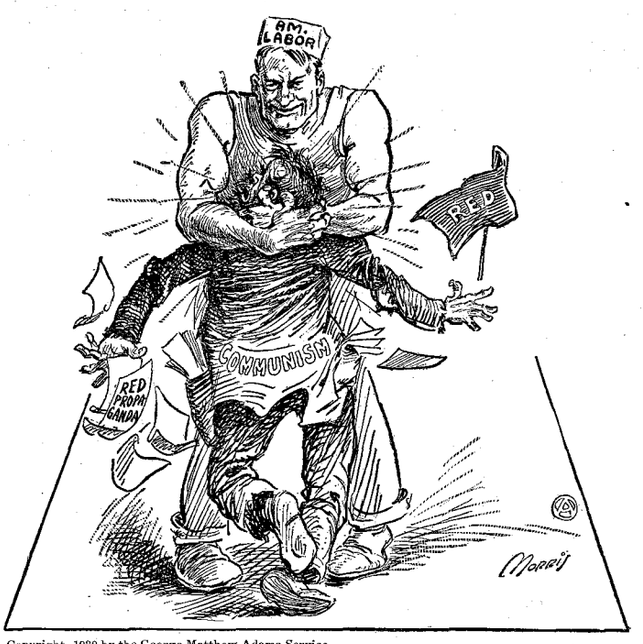
Certainly, concludes the New York *Herald Tribune*, "it is unwise to determine our whole trade policy toward Russia in the general atmosphere of emotion and dubious documents which has been stirred up for the moment." Why, asks the New York *American*, "should the Government of this country, which doesn't seem to know what is the matter with our prosperity, turn away hundreds of millions in real money that Russians are willing to spend?"

"If Russian trade melts away," suggests the Baltimore *Sun*, "Mr. Woll *et al.* will be welcome to whatever pleasure they can get from the knowledge that they have killed a trade that kept thousands of American workmen employed." The New York *World* argues at considerable length that labor leaders are very short-sighted in calling for an embargo on Soviet goods: "By closing this important export outlet we should increase existing unemployment and thereby encourage the Communists in their propaganda—the very thing which a proposed embargo is supposed to prevent."

Finally, the idea that all this "advertising" of a Soviet economic menace can hardly be displeasing to the authorities at Moscow is advanced by the New York *Times:*

"The Communist leaders have been speaking to the faithful of the day when the capitalist system abroad shall give way under the competitive blows of a mighty Russian industry based on proletarian efficiency and discipline.

"At heart they have known how far off is that day, and what terribly difficult lessons in efficiency Russian industry has yet to master. But to the Communist rank and file and whoever else will listen, they will lose no time in pointing out that capitalist America is already shaking in its shoes at the onset of triumphant Russian industry."



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American Labor Embraces Communism, and How!

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Dry Guardians of Wets' Rights

"DRYS WOULD GUARD RIGHTS of the Wets." Rather startling at first glance, this caption heads an article telling of a new policy adopted by twelve Prohibition leaders, a decision which arouses keen interest in both wet and dry camps.

"Prohibition leaders representing numerous organizations, both religious and secular, announced a consolidated campaign designed to offset defections resulting from the definite stand against Prohibition taken recently by Dwight W. Morrow and men of like caliber," we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Whatever led to their action, the twelve leaders who signed the statement, we read further, "pledge themselves to the elimination of traffic in intoxicants, . . . ignoring the personal habits of the individual in the home as not a matter of public policy."

The statement is signed by such Prohibition leaders as F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Bishop William F. McDowell, President of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. Their statement also set forth:

"The paramount purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to destroy traffic in intoxicating beverages. The amendment itself prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, and exportation of such beverages.

"Enemies of Prohibition endeavor to make this appear as offensive sumptuary legislation. They insist that the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment involves the invasion of homes and the infringement of personal rights, in violation of the spirit of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

"This is not true, and we specifically repudiate all enforcement policies that do not regard and safeguard every personal right guaranteed by the Constitution. The primary and continuous attack is on the traffic of intoxicating liquors.

"Personal habits and the conduct of the home lie in the field of private morals."

Wet papers generally seem to think well of this newly announced policy, tho some brand it as a confession of failure.

"The manifesto of these leaders of the cause of Prohibition at least suggests that they may have left the rut in which their thinking usually runs," remarks the New York *World*. "As such it is both significant and welcome." To the Chicago *Daily News*, "the public stand of dry leaders on the side of scrupulous regard for all provisions of the Constitution is a good sign."

The Chicago *Tribune* flatly declares that "the new statement of policy is merely a confession of weakness and timidity."

But the drys are well pleased with this new policy, it seems. "Of special significance," says *The Christian Science Monitor*, is that the committee of leaders "will take sharp issue with the wets' wide-spread dissemination of the idea that 'enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment involved the invasion of homes and the infringement of personal rights.'"

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Mr. Hoover Defies the Senate on Muscle Shoals

"THAT seems to settle the farmers' dream of cheap fertilizer from Muscle Shoals."

Thus Arthur Brisbane of the Hearst papers views President Hoover's recent announcement of his opposition to government operation of this power plant.

"The people built it," Mr. Brisbane goes on, "but will not run it. No private power company will be suspected of producing cheap fertilizer. On the other hand, the private power companies will make plenty of profit, and, after all, what helps one group of American citizens theoretically helps them all."

Not so lightly do other commentators dismiss the matter; some turn the hose of criticism full force upon the President.

It will be remembered that the House passed a bill providing for private operation of Muscle Shoals, and the Senate passed a bill providing for government operation. When the matter came up in conference, neither side would give in. Now, Mr. Hoover throws his support to the House.

It is not surprizing, therefore, to find some of the President's most vigorous critics among the Senators. Among these is Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, who asserts that Mr. Hoover has "come out squarely for the power interests," while Senator Norris, Independent Republican, of Nebraska, sponsor of the Senate's plan, declares the President's action "seems to be a violation of the pledge that many of the leaders in Tennessee took in good faith during the Presidential campaign."

But other commentators praise the President for adhering to "a sound principle."

The whole matter came to a head on July 28, when Washington dispatches told of a letter in which Mr. Hoover served notice that he "will veto any legislation for governmental operation of power plants," as Harold Brayman writes in the New York *Evening Post*, "and will stand firm for leasing of such power resources to private individuals." Quoting Mr. Brayman further:

"This was revealed to-day when the White House admitted the authenticity of a letter from the President to Representative Carroll Reece of Tennessee, who is involved in a primary fight in which the chief issue is power.

"The letter is interpreted as also serving notice upon Senator Norris and others who have been fighting for government operation of Muscle Shoals that Mr. Hoover will veto their plan, if it is passed, just as President Coolidge did.

"Mr. Reece's opponent is Sam W. Price, who has been making an issue of the private operation plan."

THE President wrote to Mr. Reece:

"I hear that your opponents are charging you with failure to serve the interests of your constituents because you refused to accept the Senate plan for dealing with Muscle Shoals.

"The fact is that the House plan will secure development of this great resource more effectively and more greatly in the interests of Tennessee than would the Senate plan.

"I am assured that the Senate plan can not be passed in the House. Nor would I approve the plan, because it is not in the interest of Tennessee or the rest of the nation.

"Your course has been the only one that will secure the advancement of this development in the interests of the people of Tennessee."

BEFORE quoting excerpts from the wide-spread comment endorsing the President's stand, it is convenient at this point to let the Washington *News* (Ind.), a Scripps-Howard paper, tell why it is surprized at Mr. Hoover's announcement:

"The primary campaign in which the President has chosen to take sides is in the very district where Hoover as a candidate exprest his views on Muscle Shoals. In his Elizabethton speech, October 6, 1928, after stating that he did not favor any general extension of the Federal Government into the operation of business in competition with citizens, he added:

"'There are local instances where the Government must enter the business field as the by-product to some great major purpose, such as improvement in navigation, flood control, irrigation, scientific research, or national defense.'

"Asked by the editor of the Knoxville *News-Sentinel*, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, concerning the meaning of this reference, Hoover said:

"'You may say that means Muscle Shoals.'

"In view of that campaign statement, the public will be surprized to learn that the President now favors the Reece leasing plan, and that he is fighting for it to the extent of interfering in a Republican primary.

"Tho the President is now opposing the Senate plan for government operation, we believe that plan is the only one the people will approve. They want to see this magnificent property, paid for by their millions, kept as a test plant to show the actual cost of producing electricity, and by competition to curb the private interests fast getting out of hand."

And now to dip into the comment favorable to the President. Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.):

"President Hoover, like President Coolidge, refuses to be led into any scheme that fosters government ownership combined with government operation. His position is sound."

"There is nothing new in the President's revelation of his attitude on the subject of the Government entering into business competition with private capital," says the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.). Then:

"The principle which this frank avowal of the President emphasizes afresh ought never to be left out of any calculation which turns on the proposal to put Uncle Sam into competition with private interests."

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. Do rattlesnakes rattle? (p. 21).
2. Who has been called the "perfect hero of romance"? (p. 36).
3. What city recently had 11 killings in 19 days? (p. 9).
4. What makes ginger dangerous? (p. 28).
5. Who is the woman leader of the Indian Nationalists? (p. 14).
6. Has any church organization approved birth control? (p. 18).
7. What is the best airship fuel? (p. 27).
8. How many of Lamont's "Great Novels of All Time" have you read? (p. 17).
9. What sections of Italy were affected by the recent earthquake? (p. 38).
10. Why is summer called the "silly season"? (p. 30).
11. Is milk a cheap or costly food? (p. 22).
12. Of what use are tooth-prints to the police? (p. 28).
13. What steel man got a $1,623,753 bonus in 1929? (p. 10).
14. What island possession of the United States has no metals, snakes, or skunks? (p. 19).
15. How long does it take to make an animated cartoon? (p. 36).
16. What was the outstanding issue in Canada's election? (p. 12).
17. What large American city recently ousted its mayor? (p. 9).
18. Was there ever any Church opposition to the Sunday-school? (p. 20).
19. Where has our first "All-Nations Theater" been established? (p. 16).
20. Who set the all-time endurance sitting record? (p. 30).

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Detroit's Murderous Election Climax

DEATH was waiting for Jerry Buckley, and he was waiting for death, altho he thought it was a woman. That is the dramatic situation pictured by the newspapers on a quiet July night in Detroit.

Little suspecting the fate lurking in that hotel lobby in the sleepy hush of the summer night, he walked to a settee and sat down, to wait comfortably.

Now he was just where they wanted him—"on the spot"—brought there by a woman's telephone call, a woman whose appointment would never be kept.

For Jerry Buckley, Detroit radio commentator, friend of the poor, idol of thousands, and hard campaigner for civic honesty, was sentenced to die. He unfurled a newspaper, an election extra, and began to read, unknowingly awaiting the arrival of the visitor who was to fill the quiet lobby with the roar of revolver shots and leave Buckley crumpled on the floor, with his bullet-riddled newspaper beside him.

Keystone

Ousted

Mayor Bowles, recalled in special election.

Here sat Buckley, reading of the election, perusing a front page which would be recast in less than an hour to tell of his own assassination. He was well pleased with the election, for it had gone the way he had wished, the way he had fought to make it go. The result was that Mayor Charles Bowles was out, recalled from office in the special election by a majority of 30,000, after what the paper called the bitterest and most vindictive campaign this city of slashing election fights had ever seen.

Just a couple of hours before, Buckley had climaxed his own radio fight against Mayor Bowles and against crime conditions in Detroit by giving his listeners-in the final bulletin on the Mayor's defeat. It had been a hard fight. Detroit was the first large city ever to recall a mayor, and Buckley's part concededly had been an important one. The radio man might have been excused for feeling pleased with himself as he read about the vote.

Three men quietly entered the lobby, walked up to Buckley, and fired eleven revolver shots into his head and body. Then they hurried out and escaped.

Thus Detroit was plunged into a frenzy of excitement and the nation-wide interest in the city's political predicament was intensified a hundredfold.

The situation a week after the murder of Buckley in the early morning of July 23 was that the slayers were still at large, and Mayor Bowles, automatically a candidate under the law, was waiting to run again in the special election called for September 9.

Before taking up developments that followed the slaying, it may be well to acquaint the reader with the events that led to the recall of the big, placid-looking Mayor, who rode into office on a reform ticket with the backing of the Anti-Saloon League last fall. Says the Detroit correspondent of the New York *World:*

"The reasons for the Mayor's removal from office, cited on the recall petition, were as follows:

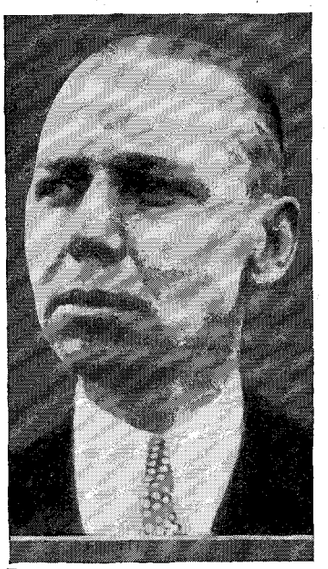
"The Mayor tolerated lawlessness by law-enforcement agencies. He destroyed efficient public service through dismissal of faithful employees. He made fifteen campaign promises and kept none of them. He withheld public records. He attempted to make the street-railway and other city employees part of a political machine. He hindered Harold H. Emmons, former Commissioner of Police, whom he himself appointed and dismissed a few weeks later, in the performance of his duties by assuming control of the Vice Squad.

"Henry Ford was among prominent Detroiters who exprest the belief that Bowles had been a good Mayor and should not be recalled."

DENYING all charges, the Mayor, as we are told by the Detroit *Free Press*, summed up thus:

"While I have been in office I have served you faithfully and efficiently, and my record of accomplishments will bear me out.

"I have been independent in thought and deed, and never once have I hesitated to take the course which I thought best protected your interests, irrespective of any offense I might thereby give, either to a newspaper or to a few powerful, greedy interests which have constantly opposed me, and which now ask that I be thrown from office."



Keystone

Assassinated

Gerald E. Buckley, who fought Mayor over radio.

INTERESTING also is the information supplied by the Detroit correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"The campaign to have Mayor Bowles recalled began after his return from the Kentucky Derby last May. During his absence at the Derby, Harold H. Emmons, a prominent attorney and business man, whom the Mayor had made Police Commissioner, authorized a sweeping series of raids on race-track handbook agencies, against which a newspaper crusade had been waged for weeks. The Mayor discharged Mr. Emmons.

"Thousands of voters in the city, charging that Mayor Bowles had 'tolerated lawlessness' and 'ousted Commissioner Emmons for enforcing the law,' organized a campaign. Recall petitions were drawn up and a special election ordered.

"Despite his defeat in the election, Mayor Bowles and his supporters are confident of his reelection."

DEVELOPMENTS followed fast after the killing of Buckley in the LaSalle Hotel, we learn from the Detroit papers, and these developments may be summarized thus:

Governor Green flew to Detroit immediately after the murder and offered the city authorities every facility of the State Police forces to break up the series of gang killings.

"The police," says *The News*, "have advanced several theories that Buckley had made gang enemies by his radio attacks on gambling, that he was an important witness of a gang slaying, and that he might have been extorting money from gamblers and bootleggers."

Adding to the uproar were two conflicting affidavits, in the first of which, given out by Police Commissioner Wilcox, a bootlegger is said to have told of lending Buckley between $3,000 and $4,000 and getting none of it back.

In the second affidavit he repudiated the first, we read, and Buckley's brother, Paul, former assistant prosecuting attorney, bitterly attacked the Police Commissioner for his "studied

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and deliberate attempt to destroy the character of a dead man."

Rewards totaling $8,500 were offered for the capture of the slayers and the instigators of the murder.

The police central vice squad, established under Bowles, was broken up.

War on the underworld was launched through ax raids on blind pigs, disorderly houses, and gambling establishments.

A man who sat near the radio announcer in the hotel lobby at the time of the murder was arrested but released for lack of evidence.

A crowd estimated at 100,000 turned out for Buckley's funeral.

John Gillespie, commissioner of public works, and called Bowles's chief political adviser and financial support, resigned on July 25; but the Mayor announced he would see the fight through.

Prosecutor Chenot said he was convinced that Buckley had been put "on the spot" by the woman who telephoned him to meet her at the hotel, altho she might have been acting unwittingly.

Buckley had received threats on his life, police said, and had been carrying a gun, altho he was unarmed when attacked.

High Time to Crush This Growing Menace
—Westerman in the Columbus "Ohio State Journal."

"The slaying of Gerald Buckley," comments the Detroit *News*, "is the criminal world's own comment on the see-nothing, do-nothing, leave-it-to-Providence attitude toward gamblers, racketeers, and gunmen." And *The Free Press* adds that he died "because the government of the city of Detroit failed to maintain a decent check on banditry and gunmen, but allowed them to think that the town is wide open and 'easy.' His blood cries from the ground for vengeance; and his death is a solemn warning to the municipal authorities and to the city."

In another editorial, *The Free Press* has this to say:

"The success of the recall campaign is only the first round of the struggle to restore good government to the city.

"An election, at which Mr. Bowles automatically will be a candidate, unless he decides to withdraw his name, must be held, and the outcome of this election will be quite as important as the outcome of the election of Tuesday.

"In order that it may be productive of good, there must be a candidate in the field who can inspire trust, unite sentiment, and, if elected, give Detroit what it needs in the way of reconstruction of its municipal affairs."

Another Detroit paper, *The Times*, says:

"It is unfortunate that the killing of Buckley is being attributed by some to his activities in the campaign to recall Mayor Bowles.

"The recall campaign developed into one of the most bitter political fights ever staged in Detroit. And Buckley was a leader in the fight against the Mayor.

"But the circumstances surrounding his death and events prior to it point to an entirely different solution of the crime.

"Whatever the motive behind the assassination of Buckley, whatever manner of man the trenchant radio broadcaster proves to have been, the issue remains the same.

"Is this city and this State to be ruled by the assassin or by the forces of organized government?"

Salary $12,000, Bonus $1,623,753

As a mouse that labored and brought forth a mountain, that $12,000 salary which produced a $1,623,753 bonus for Eugene G. Grace, last year, is causing a good deal of editorial talk.

And a bit of argument, too.

Once again the question is asked: Is any man worth such an enormous sum as that paid to the lean, strong-jawed, golf-playing president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation?

The weight of editorial comment seems to be favorable, many commentators leaning to the view of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that "money spent for executive genius is usually well invested for the stockholders." Others agree with those business leaders who, as noted in our issue of June 21, are emphatic in asserting that no man is worth a million a year to any corporation.

Not without a struggle did the Bethlehem Steel Corporation reveal the huge bonuses paid to Mr. Grace and other high officials, for the revelation, we are told by the Associated Press, "followed a hard-fought legal battle, lasting three days."

Mr. Grace's testimony that he received a bonus of $1,623,753 last year, in addition to his salary of $12,000, was given in the suit brought at Youngstown, Ohio, "to enjoin the proposed merger of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Bethlehem Company." Reading further:

"On direct examination by his own attorneys, Grace testified he received $4,729,716 in bonuses for the five years ended December 31, 1929. So far this year, he said, his bonus amounted to $701,968, making his total compensation from January 1, 1925, to date, $5,497,684. The latter figure includes the stipulated $12,000 annual salary to which he testified last week.

"Attorneys for the Cyrus S. Eaton interests, opposing the merger, sought the testimony in support of their contention that the Bethlehem Company paid Grace unwarranted amounts, and that these amounts were fraudulently concealed from the stockholders of the Youngstown company when the latter ratified the merger proposal, last April.

"Grace testified that since 1925 he had received a bonus of 3.319 per cent. of the net earnings of his company after deductions for fixt charges and less an amount equal to the annual preferred dividend, but before any depreciation allowance. The earnings of Bethlehem in 1929 were $49,000,000, making his bonus $1,623,753 for that year. He explained that if earnings were low, he was entitled only to a bonus of one-half of 1 per cent., but remarked that since 1925, earnings had been high enough to permit the 3.319 per cent."

"For such an institution to be using a part of its earnings in paying secret bonuses, running into millions of dollars, to officers on the pay-roll at salaries scarcely more than nominal, is anything but a commendable business policy," remarks the Columbus *Evening Dispatch*. "Nor does it seem to be good public policy that in any institution of that type such bonus payments should be permitted with no information to the common stockholders as to what is going on."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

OF course air travel isn't safe. Why should it be an exception? —*Passaic News.*

IF a poet can't put fire into his verses he should reverse the process.—*Louisville Times.*

"SHELL" is an appropriate sign for a business that won't charge it.—*New Bedford Times.*

A FRIENDLY tip to the candidates: Make sure that the parachutes are working well.—*Dallas Journal.*

THESE pocket-handkerchief golf courses are bringing the game within reasonable bounds. We expect to hear any day of a player who has made eighteen holes in one.—*Boston Transcript.*

FACTORIES are now producing almost every necessity for the home except the family.—*Louisville Times.*

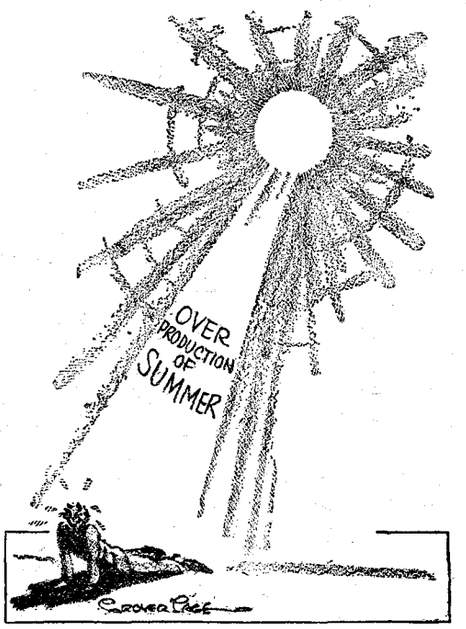
WE will magnanimously refrain from blaming the G. O. P. for the unemployment in England.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

A NEW popular song is called "That's All." But the trouble is that it isn't; there are bound to be lots more.—*The Humorist (London).*

WITH the congressional campaigns at last getting under way, we shall have still another form of endurance contests—fence-sitting.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

IT may be a pan-European federation they're trying to put over over there, but we look for Uncle Sam to come in for most of the panning.—*Weston Leader.*

MORE statues, declares a writer, should be placed in the middle of ornamental ponds. But very few ornamental ponds are really deep enough.—*The Humorist.*



Dumping the Surplus

—Page in the Louisville "Courier-Journal."

SOMETIMES we are almost tempted to perpetrate one of those "Slips That Pass in the Night"—just to get quoted by the well-known LITERARY DIGEST.—*Scottsville (Va.) News.*

THE human jaw is said to be growing smaller. That's funny in view of the way that it is constantly exercised.—*Dayton Journal.*

CONGRESSMEN are going home to repair their fences, the idea generally being to make them strong enough to sit on.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

NOW that night baseball has arrived, we can't expect any further innovation in the way of night novelties except sleep.—*Chatham (Ont.) News.*

ADMIRAL BYRD is said to be looking for a quiet place in which he can write his book. He didn't know when he was well off.—*New York Evening Post.*

WITH a debate arising over the ownership of the country around the South Pole, it is reported the Marines are reaching for their ear-muffs.—*Detroit News.*

YOUNGSTERS working on the seesaw endurance stunt, to see how long they can continue going up and down, probably got the idea from the stock market.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

IT is now intimated that the President will pay a brief visit to the Western national parks. He will not tarry, however, in the great open spaces where men are men and wheat is sixty cents.—*The New Yorker.*

THE census officials were the only ones who knew that the small towns of the country were disappearing. The rest of us had been reading their chamber of commerce literature.—*The Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

BISHOP CANNON married! And he promised not to gamble any more.—*Wooster Record.*

WHEN the matrimonial bark is stranded it is usually the fault of the tied.—*Louisville Times.*

COTTON and wheat raisers have concluded the next step will be to relieve them of the farm.—*Dallas News.*

PERHAPS Queen Mary does smoke cigarets, but the vital question is: Will she indorse them?—*Virginian-Pilot.*

"THE man who feels that he can not touch his breakfast should see a doctor," says a writer. We do not recommend the alternative course of speaking to the cook about it.—*The Humorist.*

APPROPRIATE garb for visitors touring New York night-clubs is the sightseersucker suit.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

HOOVER would likely be a good-enough leader if it weren't for what he is expected to lead.—*Weston Leader.*

WE'VE farm-relieved the wheat man out of business and treaty-reduced our navy upward a billion dollars' worth.—*Dallas News.*

IT is said that bank managers prefer clerks who are tall. I've noticed that mine has not much time for any one who is short.—*The Passing Show (London).*

OUR friendly suggestion to Sir Thomas Lipton is that he insist on having racing yachts included in the naval-parity agreements.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"CHICAGO," says a children's encyclopedia, "is famous for its canned provisions." And, of late, hardly less so for its potted citizens.—*The Passing Show.*

TEXTILE manufacturers shouldn't get too happy over the increased business promised by the longer skirts until they take a look at this year's bathing suits.—*Southern Lumberman.*

FASHION experts say men are to have broader shoulders this fall. Present indications are they'll need 'em.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

A GASOLINE war is much like any other. The big fellows start it, and the little fellows are soaked later on to pay for it.—*Minneapolis Star.*

BEING out of a job is an endurance test which brings no offers from the newspapers and motion-picture people.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

MOTORISTS in India are urging head-lights and tail-lights for elephants, which are the kind of pedestrians they can't bump off.—*Weston Leader.*

WE restless Americans still believe that there's no place like home, but we first want to make a practical investigation of the matter.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

GRANDFATHER MORROW will probably stay in Mexico until the new baby has passed the colic stage. This demonstrates that he is a diplomat.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

GOVERNMENT experts say you can buy more with a dollar now than you could this time last year, and what we hope is that they are now at work on a bulletin telling where to get the dollar.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WE can't quite understand Mr. Coolidge. A few months ago he said he wanted to be known as "a former President who tries to mind his own business." And now he's a newspaper man.—*New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Meaning of the Bennett Victory in Canada

A PROMPT DENIAL of any unfriendly intentions toward the United States was one of the first acts of Canada's new Prime Minister, the triumphant Conservative leader, R. B. Bennett, sixty-year-old Calgary bachelor and political veteran, who takes the helm of State when the air is full of groanings about unemployment and mutterings against Uncle Sam's high-tariff policy.

With only two Quebec ridings in doubt, the election returns showed the Conservatives have 138 seats in the House of Commons; the Liberals, 85; and the other parties, 20.

Keystone photograph

Canada's Premier That Is

Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett.

"In tariff legislation, as in other matters, in the interest of Canada, we shall not be actuated by unfriendliness toward another country," he said. "We do not contemplate anything but friendly economic relations with other countries."

That is his reply to the rumors that have been bruited about to the effect that his new government would start a campaign of tariff reprisals against the United States in a spirit of revenge for the tariff bill enacted at Washington. A high protective tariff in Canada with a preference in favor of Great Britain, might, according to some Washington correspondents, cut American exports to Canada from 33⅓ to 50 per cent.

Mr. Bennett's policy, as outlined in his speeches is "for Canada first, within the Empire," that is, he favors intimate and friendly trade relations within the British Empire, but would keep "Canada first" in all such arrangements. He is quoted by the United Press as saying further:

"Canada does not regard the tariff legislation of the United States as legislation conceived in a spirit of hostility to this country, but as a measure designed in the opinion of the American Congress to benefit the United States. That we in Canada have to consider the effect of the American fiscal policy on Canadian interests does not imply resentment. We are interested in protecting the interests of Canada."

CANADA'S new Prime Minister is described as a man of great mental and physical vigor, and a Canadian press dispatch from Ottawa relates:

"For seven solid weeks he campaigned through every Province of the Dominion, covering almost 14,000 miles and addressing more than 100 meetings, yet if he was fatigued he did not show it. His broad shoulders give a touch of massiveness to his appearance, and he is almost six feet in height.

"One of his characteristics is his rapidity of speech. In the earlier days of his parliamentary career he was a discouragement to shorthand writers. Since he became Conservative leader he has taken pains to speak more slowly.

"Altho a man of great activity as a lawyer and a business man, Mr. Bennett has always taken an energetic part in political life.

"Among all the uncertainties of the election, one thing the electors could be sure of was that the next Premier would be a bachelor, because Mr. Bennett, Premier Mackenzie King, and Robert Gardiner, leader of the United Farmer group, all are bachelors."

TO illuminate the Canadian situation as revealed by the searchlights of Canadian editors, THE LITERARY DIGEST has asked them for their editorial verdict on the outcome. The Independent-Conservative Ottawa *Journal* asserts that no Government on this continent has ever beaten unemployment, and doubts if any Government ever will. This daily adds:

"A Government that fails to get its people work is the worst of all failures, and the man who is out of a job is likely to want a change. There were so many out of jobs, Mr. King simply could not win. And, to be quite frank, he did not deserve to. It was time for a change."

P. & A. photograph

Canada's Premier That Was

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

LESS animated, perhaps, is the observation of another Ottawa newspaper, *The Citizen* (Ind.) which urges all parties to aid Premier Bennett in dealing with the unemployment problem. Heroic measures will be required, we are told, "to succeed in Canada where the Republican Administration has failed in the United States and the Labor Administration has been no more successful in Great Britain."

There have not been many general elections in Canada, asserts the Montreal *Gazette* (Cons.) more emphatic than this one, and it adds contentedly:

"The public have given Mr. Bennett a mandate to form a government and to put into effect those policies, domestic and imperial, which were defined in the course of his campaign. The change will be good for Canada."

THE Conservative Toronto *Mail and Empire* predicts that Prime Minister Bennett "will give the country the most prosperous and happy period in its history." But the Independent-Liberal Toronto *Star* says:

"There is little on the Liberal program that the Conservatives might not adopt to-day as their own with gain to themselves and advantage to the country. . . . And now for that wave of the magician's wand which will banish unemployment from the land."

Those in Great Britain who are hostile to tariff preferences, thinks the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* (Lib.), will naturally look upon the results of the Canadian election as a defeat:

"They will feel that they have been justified in their contention that the dominions will offer nothing to compensate the mother country for taxing foreign imports so as to give preferred treatment to empire products."

The Conservatives' triumph in the elections, declares the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* (Ind.), resulted from the issue of "ourselves alone in matters of trade," which was raised in its starkest and most uncompromising form and driven home by a campaign of ruthless vigor. As a Canadian close-up the following utterance of this daily is impressive. The campaign—

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"Made an irresistible appeal for the moment to the people of Canada. Everywhere are numbers of people angry at circumstances and angry at themselves, just in the mood to vent their ill-feeling on any handy object. At this particular moment Mr. King obligingly put the Government in the proper strategic position for being kicked, with results to be seen in the election returns."

ANOTHER Winnipeg view is that of *The Tribune* (Ind.), which claims that business depression, unemployment, and the low price of agricultural products, tho not all due to the Mackenzie King Government, certainly "influenced electors from coast to coast, and were made doubly effective against the Government by its manner of dealing with them." *The Tribune* adds:

"This was not a verdict against Empire trade or the British preference. It is an indorsement of the position so well stated by Sir Robert Borden—the Empire first, and, within the Empire, Canada first.

"It was not a victory for high-tariff policies. It is a rejection of the economic fallacy that an import creates an export. But it is not a decision to build a Chinese Wall around Canada—not by any means."

IN sharp contrast to the above, the Vancouver *Sun* (Ind. Lib.) declares:

"Industrial Canada has for years complained against the whole purchasing power and whole bargaining power of this Dominion, amounting to some six billion dollars, being placed at the disposal of the Western grain-grower to sell his 400-million-dollar wheat and grain crop.

"Mr. Bennett will seek some way to change this by bargainings and by tariffs.

"In all fairness to Mr. Bennett, those high tariffs should be given a chance. If the majority of the Canadian people believe that an upward revision of the tariff will make them more prosperous, let's try that upward revision fairly and honestly."

WHAT'S THIS? WHAT'S THIS?— AND MY BEST CUSTOMER TOO! —!—!—!—!
HIGH TARIFF WALL AGAINST CANADA
AMERICAN PRESS CANADA IS SWINGING TOWARDS PROTECTION AND A CANADA FIRST POLICY.
A. Racey

How Dare Canada!
—A. G. Racey in "The Daily Star" (Montreal).

Certainly Uncle Sam "can expect no tariff or trade favors from Premier Bennett," subjoins *The Sun*, sarcastically.

Giving due weight to the issues of the Dunning Budget, unemployment on the prairies and the promise of Federal Old Age Pensions in the Maritime Provinces, the Vancouver *Star* (Ind.) is convinced "there can be no doubt that the results of the polls testify in no small degree to Canadian resentment against the new American tariff." But more than that, this daily goes on to say:

"The Government may be said almost to have invited defeat by going to the country in the middle of the worst depression of years. It is of no use to try to minimize the finding.

"Canada has set its face definitely against British preferences and trade treaties, unless there is a substantial *quid pro quo* in the one case, and unless, in the other, whatever concessions are made, home industry is adequately sheltered."

IN the judgment of the Saskatoon *Star-Phœnix* (Ind.), the outright campaign promise of Mr. Bennett to "cure unemployment, the extent of which was grossly exaggerated, carried the day for the Conservative party." Once again, it appears to this newspaper, "the West has seen a golden opportunity slip out of its fingers."

The Moral of a Four-Dollar Shoe

IN THE VERY LIVELY DISCUSSIONS that pop up every so often in the German press on the subject of America's high wages and mass production, the most natural question asked is what Germany could do in this envied kind of prosperity.

German editors quote various famous American business experts with whose arguments American readers are fairly familiar. But both German and Austrian newspapers make their own try at comparing economic conditions as between Europe and the United States.

Along this line nothing is so significant to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* as the moral of a four-dollar shoe, which it points out as follows:

"There is a certain American four-dollar shoe.

"It is perhaps the best shoe at this price in the whole world.

"A German manufacturer went over for the purpose of comparing his own product with that of the American maker.

"The American factory sold during the past year shoes to the total amount of twenty-five million dollars, with a net profit of five per cent.

"It turned out this shoe only.

"The German manufacturer admitted that this four-dollar shoe was superior to the one he made at four dollars and a half a pair.

"In the course of this comparison he found that the German worker got a day's pay of a dollar and a half.

"The American worker got from four and a half to five dollars a day.

"This means that the German wage-earner must work three days to buy what he turns out as a pair of shoes."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* denies that the American high-wages theory is practical, at any rate in Europe:

"Moreover, an eminent economist who says that Germany does not export enough is not a champion of the high-wages theory. He tells us that high wages among ourselves will benefit only the foreigner."

BUT this is to overlook the conditions in the United States, urges the *Berliner Tageblatt*, one of the closest students in Europe of American economic life. It affirms its belief that the Americans will not depart from their policy of high wages.

Then it enters minutely into the "depression" throughout the United States.

That depression, it suspects, may be over soon.

America, it notes, has had many business panics.

They end in a manner and with a swiftness astonishing to European observers, a fact also noted by the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of Berlin.

Yet Germany, it fears, can not take over the American wages policy in a Europe cut into so many pieces by tariff walls.

Nor have we here Germany's only difficulty, to return to the *Berliner Tageblatt* and its comparison of Germany's business methods with those of this country.

Germany, it says, does not understand "best-seller merchandising," and America does.

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A New Phase of Gandhism

BELIEVERS THAT MAHATMA GANDHI must, with his followers, exact independence from Great Britain or perish in the attempt, are now noting a new turn in India's struggle for self-rule.

The famous woman leader of the Indian Nationalists, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, is reported by the London *Daily Herald*, official organ of Britain's Labor Government, to be willing to compromise with the British somewhat short of Gandhi's demands.

Captive in Yeroda prison, at Poona, Gandhi is said to be holding out for some assurance from the Viceroy of India that his demands for Indian independence will be met as a condition to his entering negotiations and attending the London Conference this fall.

Is Gandhi Guying?

India's prophet snapt in a mocking anti-British gesture.

Meanwhile, Bombay United Press dispatches report that private conferences with Gandhi, in an attempt to end the passive resistance campaign against British rule, have met with moderate success, and we read:

"Gandhi was represented as not in an uncompromising mood after he received Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jayakar, Indian moderate leaders, in the jail at Poona, where he is confined.

"Sir Tej and Jayakar were to confer at Allahabad with the Pandits Motilal Nehur and Jawaharlal Nehru, prominent in the passive-resistance campaign, and then return to Poona for further conferences with Gandhi."

THESE reassuring portents of the march of events in India assume particular pertinence when we learn from the Indian press that "the prophet of India does not lack critics among his own people."

Tho many of them are said to be tongue-tied through fear, others are not afraid to say what they think, and with emphasis.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, a distinguished Brahman lawyer-politician, and a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, who has held high office under the British Government, has declared that the "mass civil disobedience" ushered in by Mahatma Gandhi is a revolutionary movement, even tho it be "conducted without recourse to arms or violence." In *The Indian Review* (Madras) he goes on to say:

"The employment of violence, or non-employment of it, in no way detracts from its character of a revolutionary movement. The subversion of the Government by methods intended to destroy its authority and render it incapable of functioning is the essential characteristic of a revolution.

"A crusade against the Government and against law and authority with the object of completely paralyzing it is just as revolutionary as an armed rebellion or a *coup d'état*, and must be judged and dealt with by the same standards and methods that are applicable to the latter."

In the opinion of this experienced Indian publicist, the Gandhi movement is likely to create trouble for Indians—and not merely for the British. He asserts that "the advocates of civil disobedience do not realize that the spirit of lawlessness or lawbreaking once roused can not be laid to rest when the right occasion has passed."

Sir Sivaswami Aiyar makes it abundantly clear that the MacDonald Government could not have given the guaranties required by Mahatma Gandhi. He has changed "his own demands" and, we read, in any case, many of those demands "are of an utterly impracticable nature, and are rather questions to be tackled by the Government of India itself when it becomes responsible."

EMPHASIS is also laid upon Indians themselves settling the Hindu-Moslem question and the issues pertaining to other minorities. Further quoting Sir Sivaswami Aiyar:

"If it is possible for the different communities in India to arrive at some reasonable and enduring basis of agreement, it will immensely strengthen our hands, and the British Government will find it difficult to resist the demand of a united India."

International Newsreel photograph

Out to Deal with Britain

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, woman leader of the Indian Nationalists, reported to be willing to compromise with Britain in independence demands.

Transforming a Chinese Village

DEVELOPING an out-of-the way village into a modern, industrial town and up-to-date Chinese seaport has been the effort of Tang Shaoyi since his retirement from official life nearly twenty years ago.

He was the first Prime Minister of the Chinese Republic, incidentally, but what his fame rests upon now is the village of Tang Ka Wan, where he has the charter of "free port" granted by the Central Chinese Government for a period of sixty years, in order that it may be developed to compete with neighboring centers.

In *The China Critic* (Shanghai), Wu Lien-tuh tells of a trip to visit Tang Shao-yi, which he took with a Chinese friend from Hongkong to Macao, a distance of forty-two miles. The old city of Macao, he relates, looks more dilapidated than ever, and may claim to be one of the few places in the East where land values have fallen down instead of gone up.

Until the free port of Tang Ka Wan is properly opened, it seems, Macao will serve as the main landing place for those desiring to go to Heungshan, now called Chungshan. This district of Chungshan covers an area of about 320 square kilometers.

The aged Chinese statesman told his visitors how he had first acquired the land and made up his mind to develop it into an up-to-date seaport, with trade connections with the outside world, as well as with other parts of China.

He was naturally much encouraged, it appears, when the Central Government and wealthy Heungshan compatriots, hearing of his project, not only testified to their full support of it, but subscribed large amounts of money and set to work immediately to build roads. We read then:

"This first enterprise costing $600,000 (small coin) now possesses 37 buses and 15 motor-cars plying the roads from sunrise till sunset. The daily receipts now amount to $2,000.

"Apart from the financial success, the people of Chungshan District have shown the greatest pride in all sorts of activities, and instead of holding fast to their cash as in the past, have gone in for all sorts of industries, such as petroleum wells, canning fish and fruit, and even growing pineapples.

"One interesting feature of Chungshan's prosperity is the rice cultivation, which amounts to over $21,000,000 a year."

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Pompeian Splendor for a Swimming Pool

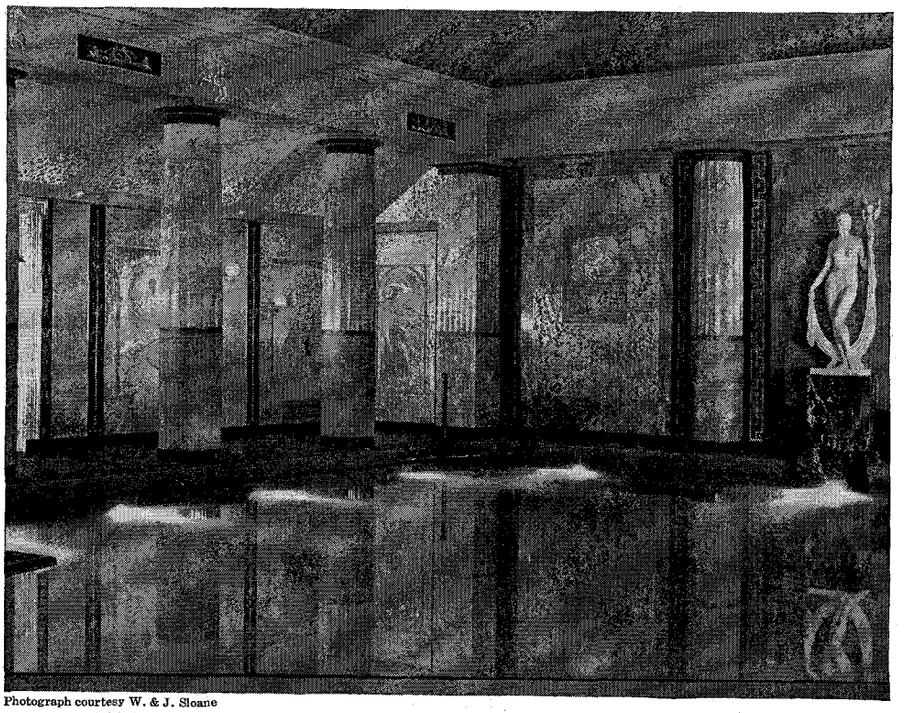
THE OLD ROMAN BATH had nothing on the modern Long Island swimming pool.

In point of luxury and decorative art, that is to say. The achievement is heralded in New York City papers as "an ageless triumph of the decorator's art," and described and pictured lavishly in society publications like *Town and Country*, *The Spur*, as well as in architectural magazines.

"None of your tiled tanks here; none of your bare-board dressing-rooms," to quote the New York *Evening Post* chronicler. "This is something in murals, submarine lights, Doric columns and Pompeian grandeur—a place where the first citizens of Pompeii would feel at home."

And the artist-decorator, LeRoy Daniel MacMorris, tells the New York *Herald Tribune*

"Not only the architecture, decorative motifs, and the color scheme were chosen in order to carry one back across the centuries, but also I tried, through the treatment and in my mental attitude toward these factors, to catch the haunting spirit of the gorgeous days which preceded the fiery burial of Pompeii."



Photograph courtesy W. & J. Sloane

"Where the First Citizens of Pompeii Would Feel at Home"

Gorgeous glow of mural color, Greco-Roman style, atmospheres the Rogers swimming pool.

GRECO-ROMAN is the style-name used for this interior artistry in what is thought to be the largest private swimming pool in this country. The building, of Colonial design by John Russell Pope, is an adjunct of the hunting lodge on the estate of Colonel and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, known as the "Port of Missing Men," Southampton, Long Island. The commission given to Mr. MacMorris for decorating some 7,000 square feet of interior space obviously "was such as the great masters of old were wont to glory in, and which most mural painters of to-day fondly dream of achieving."

Of the decorative scheme we read in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The artist has designed nine large panels for the walls, the first showing the hunt starting at dawn, and the series continuing through the day, with the final panel revealing the hunters at a banquet after a successful day's sport. The panels are executed in imitation mosaic, with the designs chiseled out of a composition applied to the wall.

"Diana with her maidens and her dogs, centaurs pursuing their prey, fishermen in boats on a jade sea, servants bringing in the kill are shown against rose and mauve skies of dawn, under the midday sun, in the shade of the forest, under the purple twilight, and the blue at the close of day.

"The panels are framed in the delicate false architecture of the period, with slender golden columns and façades on a marble base.

"The marble colors on the walls are sea green, warm apricot, and turquoise, after the Pompeian fashion of intensifying the colors of nature.

"The Doric columns supporting the roof are golden Sienna marble on a base of deep orange, decorated with garlands of ivy and white birds.

"The murals on either side of the pool are planned to be seen from across the room, framed by the golden columns and the jade green frieze. Behind each of the side columns are small stucco panels in Pompeian red, in which are set small oval bas-reliefs in ivory and blue, brought from old villas in Italy.

"The ceiling is silvery gray and blue, with enough gold to give the effect of pale sunlight. A jade frieze surmounts the columns, the doors and windows are in paler jade, and the floor is in sea green with a black border in a Greek key design.

"In the scroll design of the frieze and in the floor the animals, birds, and sea monsters of the Pompeian artists appear, in archaic design, with a most amusing effect. The soffits of the frieze are deep gold, with a black border, surrounding classic figures symbolic of the sea.

"Black has been used to fine effect throughout the room on many narrow upright panels which serve as a background for a delicate scroll pattern running up the center of each. This motif is taken from a Pompeian temple.

"A Greek figure in white Carrara marble is at the end of the pool against a background of red stucco, framed in sea-green marble. On either side is a gold panel with a design in naturalistic ivy, which has been used profusely throughout the rooms, on the side walls, friezes, panels, and ceilings."

ALL reports agree in mentioning the "utmost luxury" of provisions for the comfort of swimming guests, incidental to the creation of beauteous atmosphere. The New York *Sun* descriptive writer says:

"All this glory of gold, yellow, apricot, white, jade, silver, gray, black, rose, and blue-green is given a gorgeous clarity in the daytime, owing to the flood of light coming from the arching glass roof and from the tall fanlight window at the solarium end of the structure.

"At night the pool and the whole interior is illumined by electric bulbs around the sides of the tank below the surface of the water, which fills the place with such a light as never was seen on land or sea until architects of our day turned electricity to decorative uses to rival the moon and stars.

"The approach to the swimming pool from the hunting lodge itself is through a covered passage 125 feet long, the walls of

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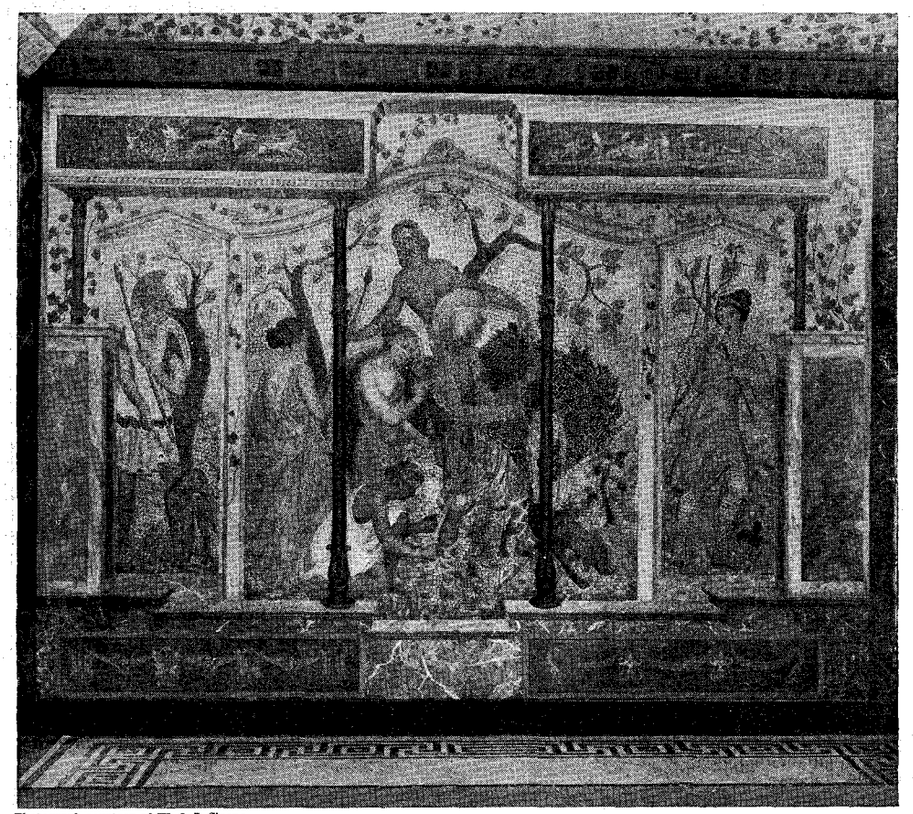
which are decorated with hunting themes beginning with the Georgian era, since that is the period of the lodge itself, and continuing through the Renaissance to the classical times enshrined in the pool."

Mr. MacMorris, "of New York and Paris," held an exhibition of his work in decorative screens at the Durand-Ruel gallery last winter. One of these painted screens, "showing classic figures in ivory against a jade background," *Town and Country* informs us, "exprest exactly the spirit of the decorative scheme the owners had in mind for the interior of the pool." W. & J. Sloane will sponsor a more comprehensive MacMorris exhibit as an exception to their policy this fall. Further, *Town and Country* says:



Photograph courtesy of W. & J. Sloane

Chiseled Mosaic Hunting Scene

One of nine large feature murals around the Rogers swimming pool.

"No restrictions were placed upon the artist, except that he follow the spirit of the screen in this far more magnificent decorative problem.

"Although the interior of the pool is architecturally in classic Greek, it was felt by the owners that Greek decoration, even in its more pleasing aspects, was of too austere a mien for a pool designed for winter enjoyment on a somewhat bleak Long Island shore. The light and delicate interpretation of the classic style developed at Pompeii naturally came to mind.

"Pompeian decoration is so capricious that one may draw from several distinct periods of art covering a thousand years and still produce a truly Greco-Roman style, characteristic of the ancient city that was later buried under the ashes of Vesuvius.

"To render the Pompeian spirit, the artist must begin his project in a different frame of mind from that in which he approaches other period decoration, if he wishes to produce anything but a mere copy. He must, to quote Mr. MacMorris, go on a sort of artistic spree, with no inhibitions about invention. He must invent his drawings rather than attempt to restore the style of some particular house now unearthed from the buried city. He must interpret Pompeian decoration for modern lovers of art, much as the Roman artists translated their impressions of Greek decoration for their patrons in Pompeii and other Italian cities."

Cleveland's All-Nations Theater

PLAYS IN TWENTY LANGUAGES, with 1,300 participants, in Cleveland, Ohio.

How's that for a unique first-season theatrical achievement!

This comprehensive attempt to unite dramatic efforts of all races and nationalities for the benefit of the community as a whole, strikingly reveals abounding resources in our big cities too little tapped or even known.

The experiment was sponsored by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which provided the Little Theater of Cleveland's Public Hall and stage settings for the performances. The six months' season proved so successful and popular that *The Plain Dealer* will sponsor the second season of 1930-31.

Thirty-six national groups were represented on the General Advisory Committee, headed by the City's Recreation Commissioner. Twenty-nine national groups presented the twenty-two programs.

CONCERNING this year's productions, *The Interpreter* (Foreign Language Information Service, New York) tells us:

"A review indicates not only the range of work accomplished by these foreign-born groups, but the varied cultural backgrounds which America, if she would, might more fully draw on for her own enrichment. The series opened on January 12, 1930. Week after week followed plays and operas representing the art and literature of many nations: Sudermann's 'Die Ehre,' by the United German Players; Smetana's 'The Bartered Bride,' by the Czech Singing Society; 'Janos Vitez,' by Sandor Petofi, presented by the United Hungarian Society; Hedberg's 'Johan Ulfstjerna,' by the Swedish Theater; 'Urh, Grof Celjski,' the oldest existing Slovenian opera, by the Slovenian Singing Society, 'Zarja'; Molière's 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' by La Maison Française de Cleveland; Feriencika's 'Priadky,' by the General Stefanik Circle of the Sloval League; Sardou's 'Tosca,' by the Italian Filo-Dramatic Club; Vernadakis' 'Maria Doxaparti,' by the Greek-American Progressive Association; Benavente's 'La Malquerida,' by the United Spanish Societies.

"Equally interesting and distinguished performances, many of them accompanied by music and folk dances of great beauty, were given by the Croatian Singing Society 'Lira,' the Zohar Hebrew Dramatic Studio, the Polish Amateur Dramatic Clubs, the Syrian-American Club, the Rusin Dramatic Club, the Yiddish Culture Society, the Ukrainian Bandurist Dramatic Society, and the Lithuanian Cultural Garden League, with which twenty-three local Lithuanian societies are affiliated. Six Danish societies joined to give 'Rasmine's Wedding.'

"In addition eight nationalities, with local populations too small to justify an entire production for each, presented an international program. The groups included the Hindu, Russian, Dutch, English, Bulgarian, Welsh, Armenian, and Chinese. It was the first time that the Dutch in Cleveland had appeared on any program as a national group. As a result of coming together for this performance they organized a Dutch cultural society, 'Neerlandia.' Of the two productions in English, one, 'The Colleen Bawn,' was given by the Irish Dramatic Group; the Gilpin Players, the only Negro repertory group in the country to have a theater of its own, gave the other, 'Roseanne,' by Nan Stephens, a drama of present-day Negro life."

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"Great Novels of All Time"

ARE THERE SIXTY everlastingly great novels? Prof. William H. F. Lamont of the English department of Rutgers University finds that many, and gives the world something to squabble over.

Many librarians in all parts of the country, who reported that copies of his earlier choice of the "fifty great modern novels" had been widely sought, have drawn him into this commitment.

So the New York *Times* tells us, publishing the professor's list of "sixty great novels of all time." The twentieth century furnishes seventeen of them, and our young people, we imagine, will begin at the bottom and read up. Elders will doubtless approve their own tastes.

Here is the list:

Fielding, "Tom Jones," 1749.
Goethe, "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," 1796.
Austen, "Pride and Prejudice," 1813.
Scott, 'Guy Mannering," 1815
Scott, "Heart of Midlothian," 1818.
Cooper, "Last of the Mohicans," 1826.
Manzoni, "The Betrothed," 1826.
Hugo, "Notre Dame," 1830.
Hugo, "Les Misèrables," 1862.
Balzac, "Père Goriot," 1834.
Balzac, "Cousine Bette," 1846.
Beyle, "Rouge et Noir," 1830.
Dumas, "Three Musketeers," 1844.
Brontë, "Jane Eyre," 1847.
Brontë, "Wuthering Heights," 1847.
Thackeray, "Vanity Fair," 1848.
Thackeray, "Henry Esmond," 1852.
Dickens, "David Copperfield," 1850.
Dickens, "Great Expectations," 1861.
Hawthorne, "Scarlet Letter," 1850.
Melville, "Moby Dick," 1851.
Freytag, "Debit and Credit," 1855.
Flaubert, "Madame Bovary," 1856.
Flaubert, "Salammbo," 1864.
Eliot, "Adam Bede," 1859.
Reade, "Cloister and the Hearth," 1861.
Turgenev, "Fathers and Sons," 1861.
Turgenev, "Virgin Soil," 1876.
Dostoyefsky, "Crime and Punishment," 1886.
Dostoyefsky, "Brothers Karamazov," 1880.
Tolstoy, "War and Peace," 1869.
Tolstoy, "Anna Karenina," 1876.
James, "The American," 1877.
Hardy, "Return of the Native," 1878.
Hardy, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," 1891.
Meredith, "The Egoist," 1879.
Zola, "Nana," 1880.
France, "Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," 1881.
Twain, "Huckleberry Finn," 1884.
Howells, "Rise of Silas Lapham," 1884.
Sudermann, "Dame Care," 1888.
Verga, "House by the Medlar Tree," 1890.
Lagerlof, "Gosta Berling's Saga," 1894.
Mann, "Buddenbrooks," 1901.
Rolland, "Jean Christophe," Vol. I, 1904.
Conrad, "Nostromo," 1904.
Wharton, "House of Mirth," 1905.
Bennett, "Old Wives' Tale," 1908.
Dreiser, "Jennie Gerhardt," 1911.
Proust, "Swann's Way," 1913.
Lawrence, "Sons and Lovers," 1913.
Maugham, "Of Human Bondage," 1915.
Nexo, "Pelle the Conqueror," 1916.
Cabell, "Jurgen," 1919.
Wassermann, "World's Illusion," 1920.
Hamsun, "Growth of the Soil," 1920.
Undset, "The Bridal Wreath," 1920.
Galsworthy, "The Forsyte Saga," 1922.
Glasgow, "Barren Ground," 1925.
Zweig, "Case of Sergeant Grischa," 1928.

SHARPSHOOTERS open fire on the list immediately.

For example, the editorial critic of the New York *Herald Tribune* asks, "Will Reade be read a century hence? Was his 'Cloister and the Hearth' really written for 'all time'?" George Eliot is another name that has "lost something of its pristine luster," according to this gunner, who also "wonders why Manzoni's 'The Betrothed' is kept upon the list." We read on:

"Twenty English and ten American novels are on Mr. Lamont's list; no Continental would give half the roster to one language.

"It is striking that the least questionable titles of all are surely the six Russian titles—two each of Tolstoy, Turgenev and Dostoyefsky—and perhaps, Hamsun's 'Growth of the Soil.'

"Frenchmen would quarrel seriously with this selection of Hugo, Balzac, Dumas, Flaubert, and Zola, culminating in Anatole France's 'Sylvestre Bonnard,' surely one of the most sentimental and least permanent of his works, Rolland's essentially English-Protestant 'Jean Christophe,' and Proust's 'Swann's Way.'

"'The Last of the Mohicans' appears here, but nothing of Washington Irving's. Does that represent the judgment of a century? Hawthorne and Melville, of course, are here; Henry James, with 'The American,' Mark Twain with 'Huck Finn,' and Howells, another fading figure, with 'The Rise of Silas Lapham.'

"Of living American writers—Mr. Lamont recklessly carries his list into current production, concluding with Zweig's 'Sergeant Grischa' (1928)—we find the names of Edith Wharton, Theodore Dreiser, James Cabell, and Ellen Glasgow. Some of us would wager that Willa Cather's 'My Antonia' will be read when 'Jurgen' has been forgotten."

THE name of H. G. Wells, which the *Herald Tribune* critic thinks would have been on any such list a decade or two ago, does not appear in Professor Lamont's list to-day, and with that omission "most of us would agree," this critic declares. He adds:

"Somerset Maugham's 'Of Human Bondage,' which attracted little attention when it came out, in Mr. Wells's heyday, fifteen years ago, already seems sure of its permanent niche, but for some reason Mr. Lamont omits Samuel Butler's 'The Way of All Flesh,' which had a similar history of belated fame."

INDEED, *The Herald Tribune* comes near to blanket-firing, first and last, by suggesting that even more interesting would be such a list compiled fifty years ago, for "probably half the titles would be all but forgotten to-day," and the same may well be true of the Lamont list "if fifty years hence it should be dug out of yellowed newspaper files":

"Perhaps the lists of 1980 will include works of our own day of which our present-day great public is still quite unaware, or some of those acutely individual books which suddenly rise out of the dark, like Evelyn Scott's 'The Narrow House,' Sylvia Warner's 'Lolly Willowes,' Thornton Wilder's 'Bridge of San Luis Rey,' or Richard Hughes's 'The Innocent Voyage.' All that such lists can ever prove is the impermanent character of literary taste and judgment."

In Pompeian Spirit

LeRoy Daniel MacMorris decorates our largest private pool.

OTHER objectors assert that Professor Lamont's list is "too good"; that they are almost all recognized classics—"books we all know we should read, but for that very reason seldom do." Yet the New York *Evening Post* tells us:

"In refutation of this idea comes word from the New York Public Library that with perhaps five exceptions the books chosen by Dr. Lamont are the most popular on the fiction shelves.

"Many modern writers win a temporary vogue, but the popularity of their books seldom lasts more than a few years.

"It is the old-established authors for whom the subscribers of the circulating libraries return again and again. If Dr. Lamont's list wins the approval of critical editorial writers, and librarians declare it passes the test of popularity with the reading public, he made a far better job than is usually the case in this difficult task of determining what is really great in the world's literature."

It is only fair to add that many newspaper editorials in all parts of the United States, while suggesting favorite changes, approve the list in general.

The Cover

LAKE GEORGE, with its numberless bays and islands, its surrounding mountains with their ever-changing lights and shadows, and its gorgeous sunsets, is truly a paradise for both nature lover and artist. So thinks A. Winifred Page, painter of this week's cover design.

Miss Page, who in private life is Mrs. Arthur J. Mackey, resides in Brooklyn. Her early life was spent in Whitney Point, Broome County, New York. Due to her love for painting and an early skill with the brush, she was drawn to Skidmore College at Saratoga Springs, from which she was graduated in Fine Arts. The art course at this rapidly growing institution was an inspiration for further study. Miss Page works in both pastels and oils, and finds her summer home on the east shore of Lake George an ideal spot for both work and play.

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The Battle Over Birth Control

"NO," SAYS THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH sternly as it faces the question of birth control. "Yes," say some Protestant and Jewish religious leaders, tho with important qualifications.

Not so long ago it was considered a rather doubtful matter for parsons and other gentle folk to discuss the subject.

It was brought up mainly in medical circles and in the drawing-rooms of some of the so-called intelligentsia.

But now the subject is frankly taken up in clerical conferences and in denominational magazines, and leaders of religious thought boldly take sides on one of the most delicate issues with which the Church at large has recently been confronted.

The Roman Catholic attitude is historically the same—no concession.

Elsewhere the voice of "progress" is heard.

Guarded approval comes from the New York East Methodist Conference, which at its last meeting unanimously adopted recommendations contained in the report of its Social Service Committee, presented by the Rev. Paul DuBois, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Richmond Hill, Queens, chairman. As it is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the report states, in part:

"It is the clear duty of the churches to offer to their young people an opportunity to consult some qualified adviser—the minister, perhaps, or a physician, the director of religious education or other specialist—who, besides having a clear grasp of the fundamental principles of sex morality, would have also an appreciation of modern tendencies, and would be in a position to offer rational advice.

"In the interest of morality and sound scientific knowledge, we favor such changes of the law in the States of New York and Connecticut as will remove the existing restrictions upon the communication by physicians to their patients of important medical information on birth control.

"We recommend that the State of New York enact legislation requiring that licenses to marry shall be issued only after public notice and the lapse of a reasonable period of time to be fixt by law."

"IT is a decidedly progressive stand for the Church to take," said Mr. DuBois, and he is further quoted as voicing the opinion that other Methodist conferences the country over would be "very likely" to take up the issue in favor of birth control.

Similar opinions were voiced by Dr. Fred R. Corson, superintendent of the Brooklyn South District.

But as little as five years ago, comments *The Herald Tribune*, such an action would have seemed impossible. "To-day it is certainly the forerunner of like action by many other religious bodies." And, as this paper sees it:

"The Protestant churches of America are awakening to the fact that birth control is here, that the only question which the community as a whole can judge, and its legislators determine, is whether it shall continue clandestine and sporadic, practised most by those who need it least, and denied to those on the poverty fringe, to whom each new baby is a calamity.

"What is needed, as the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who is a whole church in himself, says, 'is not suppression of the information, but wise instruction as to its meaning for the race. . . . The more one knows the more obvious becomes the futility of suppressive measures. Suppression is only befuddling the situation, driving it underground, preventing healthy and normal ethical teaching about it, and the longer suppression continues the worse the situation is going to be.'

"Dr. Fosdick and the Methodists are right.

"More and more religious-minded people are coming to agree with them.

"In time, perhaps, even those religious groups which have hitherto, perhaps rather on sentimental than on canonical grounds, opposed legislative action which would bring the law into harmony with common sense and common practise may yield to the irresistible current of the age."

BIRTH control has been endorsed also by the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the National Universalist Convention, as related in *The Birth Control Review*, which recently devoted a symposium to "The Churches and Birth Control." One of the contributors, Bishop Jones (Episcopal), says, in part:

"For the great mass of people, our present civilization offers three choices: marriage and a large family with poverty, undernourishment, demoralization, discord and despair; temporary unions broken by desertion and divorces, and the children denied their right to life in a family; or voluntary parenthood, where the children are the result of choice determined by health and strength of the mother and the economic condition of the family.

"To my mind there is no question but that the last is the only basis for a family life that will give the best results for the parents, the children, and society at large.

"One reason why our campaigns for the protection of the life, health, and welfare of individuals make such slow progress is that so many people conscientiously insist on being utterly irresponsible in regard to the creation of life.

"We can not have both individual anarchy and social control, and I am whole-heartedly for intelligent, responsible birth control as a sound and necessary prelude to the solution of many of our problems of group living."

MOST people whom he observes, writes Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside Baptist Church, New York, "are employing the ostrich policy with reference to birth control."

"They sometimes speak as tho it were positively shocking to have physicians legally trusted to tell their patients the truth.

"As an excuse for this obscuranist attitude one fact can be pleaded: contraceptive information is dangerous.

"Of course it is. All power is dangerous, because it can be misused, and misused power causes endless misery. . . . The idea that the mere removal of the dread of conception is going to let loose a flood of iniquity is, I suspect, a misapprehension of the facts.

"Children of this new generation who have been trained in a code of honor involving the existence and the right use of birth control will be less likely even than their mid-Victorian parents to treat the matter lightly or to be beguiled by fools.

"Meanwhile, the conservatively shocked and troubled souls, who find relief in attacking birth control, may as well make up their minds that contraceptive information is here, that it is being used, and will increasingly be used, that its misuse can wreck our morals, devastate our homes, and despoil our nations, that a right employment of it can be of profound benefit, and that so serious a problem as this can not be solved by suppression."

"THIS trend is hopeful," observes *The Churchman* (Episcopal). "It is true that birth control is popularly identified with eugenics, much to the distress of eugenists, who need constantly to declare the fact that birth control is but one item, tho an exceedingly important one, in their program for race betterment." *The Churchman* trusts that the General Convention of the Episcopal Church may be added "in the not too distant future" to the list of those who endorse birth control.

The Catholic case against birth control is put by the Rev. John M. Cooper, professor of Anthropology at the Catholic University, President of the Anthropological Society of Washington, and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Social Hygiene Association.

Writing in *Columbia* (New Haven), published by the Knights of Columbus, he says that "birth control as understood in the contraceptive sense is always and without exception morally wrong. The Church looks upon this ethical precept, not as one merely of ecclesiastical law, but instead as one of divine law." Purely Church laws may be dispensed with under certain

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circumstances, but, we read, "the Church has no more power to dispense or to make exceptions in birth control than she has in divorce, adultery, or theft. She conceives it her duty to uphold and to preach this divine command, come what may."

Says Dr. Cooper emphatically:

"Sex activities are fraught with the most far-reaching possibilities for good or for evil. The sex relation carried out within the marital bond benefits the race by leading to the begetting and proper rearing of children. Through the marital bond, three basic human needs are met: children are ordinarily born into the world with provision for maximum care by both parents; the mother receives the care, protection and support of the father; and responsibility for child rearing is pinned down definitely upon the mother, and particularly upon the true father.

"Furthermore, family life and the whole domestic relationship promote and safeguard, as free love could never do, most of the noblest things in life: marital love, paternal and maternal love, filial love, fraternal love, kinship love, and, in large measures, wider neighborly love itself. Delete these things from human life, and there is not much left that is worth while."

In a word, writes Dr. Cooper,

"Birth control tends of its nature to eliminate from the whole domestic relationship love and parenthood, the two, and only two, elements that nurture unselfishness therein.

"It tends consequently to reinforce the self-centered and selfish ones of passion and possession.

"It may not do this in every single case. No one for a moment contends that it does.

"But this is its broad drift, and this is its inevitable consequence for large numbers and, in the long run, perhaps for all."

As for the danger of overpopulation, Dr. Cooper says that the recent thorough studies of Robert R. Kuczynski "have shown that in northern and western Europe the process of depopulation is already well under way; that the average hundred mothers are giving birth to only ninety-three future mothers; and that the population must inevitably die down and die out, unless this downward suicidal trend is sharply checked." Recent studies in the United States, we are told, show the same trend here.

Where circumstances demand, says Dr. Cooper, the only safeguard is "complete continence," and we read:

"No doubt this may call for a high degree of self-mastery on the part of her husband, and not infrequently on her own part. But other emergencies of married life may demand an equally high degree of self-mastery.

"No one but a fool would hold that this is easy.

"But everybody except the fool knows that living up to any lofty unselfish ethical ideal calls at times not only for high but for heroic self-mastery and self-sacrifice.

"The Church, in taking her adamantine stand on birth control, does so in no spirit of sternness or harshness. She realizes keenly the difficult and sometimes distressing problems that beset many a married couple under our prevalent unfair economic condition.

"In taking the stand she does, however, she is defending no minor detail of human relationship or of ecclesiastical policy. She is defending, almost alone and against tremendous odds, the higher sanctity of the home and the deepest interests and welfare of society.

"And, incidentally, she is standing in far-visioned defense of the whole vast realm of human chastity."

No Racial Problem in Hawaii

HAWAII HAS NO METALS.

That is why the original natives had to kill each other with wooden spears and whalebone knives. It was a lot of bother.

"Then along came the white man, who introduced firearms, whisky, leprosy, etc., all of which did the killing and saved a lot of effort on the part of the natives."

But you can go to Hawaii now, and, by keeping your eyes open, learn a lot in the way of Christian living from these simple people—a conglomeration of half the races of the earth, all living and working together without a trace of racial prejudice.

Burton Holmes photograph, from Ewing Galloway

All God's Children

Hawaiian school children of Oriental and white parentage, who know no racial prejudice, and are loyal to a common flag. Hawaii is "a Door of Hope for the world."

What he saw opened the eyes of W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, the two-fisted sheriff who made a name for himself by gunning for bootleggers, and now one of the world's leading Prohibition propagandists, whom even his opponents admire and respect.

In fact, "Pussyfoot" Johnson thinks that Hawaii opens the door of hope for the world. Many things attracted his attention, as he tells us in *The Christian Herald* (New York):

He found that there are no snakes in Hawaii, that fern trees have leaves twenty-three feet long, that the island has no skunks, and that the few rats it has have to walk on telephone wires when they move from place to place, to keep out of the way of the mongoose—just as the bootleggers have to hunt their holes to keep out of the way of the law. Other things, too, as for instance:

"In the vicinity of each schoolhouse, you will find a boy policeman serving as a 'traffic cop' on duty during school hours.

"He is usually about twelve or fourteen years old. He is sworn in exactly as any policeman is, and has all the powers of any policeman, even tho he be six feet tall and two feet wide.

"I watched these kid 'cops' with wonder and amazement.

"They were mostly Japanese and Chinese. They were

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respected a bit more than a big policeman. If a wild driver disregards the kid's orders, the youngster simply takes the car number and turns it in.

"And woe be unto the offender. For the magistrate takes the word of the boy cop in preference to that of any auto driver.

"Once each year, all officials, from the Governor, the sheriff, the mayor, and the chief of police down, lay down their jobs for a day.

"Their places are taken by the boys who serve, who are elected by their fellow kids in regular elections. That looks like a bold enterprise, and it is a bold enterprise.

"But it is a bold enterprise that works. To see these youngsters, mostly with different skins from what we wear, serving in all the public offices, enforcing the law, putting people in jail, ordering folks about according to law, is one of the eight wonders of the world.

"The native kings, long before the Maine law, enacted and enforced Prohibition in the Hawaiian islands. In this they were backed to the hilt by the missionaries, who could have gotten rich by debauching the natives, but didn't.

"It was Captain Laplace, in 1839, commanding the French warship *l'Artémise*, that landed troops from his war-ship and, at the point of the bayonet, compelled Kamehameha II to sign a treaty, one section of which read:

"'Art. 6th. French merchandise, or those known to be French produce, *and particularly wines and eaux-de-vies (brandy) can not be prohibited, and shall not pay an import duty higher than five per cent*, ad valorem.'

"A little later, England exacted a treaty of the same general character. It was against all this sort of thing that the missionaries fought morning, noon, and night for forty years."

HAWAII is not a "possession" of the United States. As a matter of fact, we read, it took her thirty years of continuous effort "to shoehorn herself into the American commonwealth." Yet, Mr. Johnson says, even tho Hawaii is treated as a poor relation, he knows of no spot in America where there is more loyalty to the square inch than in the Hawaiian Islands. He writes on, with unabated enthusiasm:

"If any one doubts the loyalty of these Japanese-Americans or any other racial ingredient of the population, let him go around to the flag-raising ceremonies of the Royal School some Friday morning.

"Five hundred children, nearly all Japanese with a strong mixture of Portuguese and others, were romping about the playgrounds, when a little Japanese girl touched an electric bell. Instantly there was quiet, not a sound. With the next bell, the children began milling about until suddenly they have formed themselves into the word ALOHA.

"With that beginning, the children gather into the chapel, and for forty minutes, with no visible guidance, and at the touch of the bell by the children themselves, they lead through intricate ceremonials, the chanting of the Sixty-seventh Psalm, little Mother Goose performances, moot dialog discussions, forty of them suddenly go to the blackboards and, at the tones of a graphophone, write symbols, figures and things in rhythmic form to the sound of the music.

"For forty minutes that sort of thing continues without a hitch, and with no direction—like an automaton, culminating in the raising of the flag.

"Fred Lockley, hard-boiled newspaper staff-writer for the Oregon *Journal*, was with me. Tears rolled down his cheeks as the drama unfolded itself. I felt that same way myself."

THAT sort of thing, Mr. Johnson tells us, is going on in the entire public-school system of the country "under the inspiration of the successors of the missionaries who 'gobbled up all the land.'" He recites an experience:

"At McKinley High School Auditorium I talked to a roaring crowd of 2,100 students, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Portuguese, and a minority of white children.

"Heaven may be a series of celestial reservations where tribal angels cavort about, but I doubt it.

"The racial problems of Europe, America, and South Africa are the despair of the world.

"But Hawaii, with her multitude of races, mingling on the basis of confidence, of equal rights, with the last traces of prejudice almost entirely eliminated, and all tinctured with a little Christian love, seems surely to be a Door of Hope for the world."

More Raikes Needed

"THIS CHURCH SHALL NOT BE DESECRATED by its use as a Sabbath-school."

About a hundred years ago a Methodist preacher, arriving at his appointment in the Cumberland settlement in Tennessee, found this placard nailed to the door of his little church.

It was a year, says the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), in reciting the incident, before the preacher could convince his officials that the Sunday-school class which a good woman had been conducting in another shelter might properly be received in the meeting-house. That church is now McKendree Church, Nashville.

When a neighboring Presbyterian church was burned, a subscription was taken for rebuilding it. The pledge-cards for raising the necessary funds contained this reservation:

"I am making this pledge with the understanding that this building shall never be desecrated by its use as a Sabbath-school."

That is just part of the story, for *The Advocate* recites further:

"Going still farther back to the city of Gloucester in England, and the year 1780, one finds Robert Raikes, of the Gloucester *Journal*, meeting stout opposition from Church authorities to his project of maintaining schools on Sundays in order to rescue the slum children from the streets.

"'Begin with the child,' he said, 'for idleness is the parent of vice, and ignorance is the cause of idleness.' Warring against vice, he began by opening schools on Sunday, in which idle children might be instructed in secular as well as religious subjects, in good manners as well as decent morals. Wesley and Wilberforce caught the fire, and the Methodists were among the first to help the movement on.

"But many churchmen shook their heads at the innovation. The Archbishop of Canterbury was moved to call the Bishops together to see what could be done about it. William Pitt is said to have contemplated a bill to suppress the Sunday-school by act of Parliament, while conservative Scots declared that teaching on the Sabbath by laymen was nothing less than a breach of the Fourth Commandment!"

BUT the Sunday-school survived this strange antagonism, and not long ago, in Toronto, we read, a multitude of Sunday-school workers from all parts of America celebrated the sesquicentennial of the experiment of 1780, and dedicated a statue to Robert Raikes, a replica of which stands on the Thames embankment, in London.

And so, comments *The Advocate:*

"The past, at least, is secure.

"But what of the future?

"Has the movement spent its force?

"What causes, if any, are operating to slow down the growth of the Church school, and to make parents indifferent to their children's attendance upon it?

"Many answers might be suggested to these questions. There is one which deserves special consideration. It is the teacher.

"In the general invasion and monopoly of life with secular affairs, the class which has most completely surrendered to the encroachment of other than religious duties is that which by reason of education, intelligence, and ampler leisure should yield the largest number of competent teachers.

"There are no golden wages in this task. There is no immediate reward. On the contrary, the teacher pays the price in the sacrifice of leisure which might be devoted to play, or even to other and more congenial occupation.

"Yet rewards there are, ample rewards. The man or woman who has the grace and skill to touch and guide young life in the momentous critical years in which the main grooves are cut which determine all of life in this world and beyond—he has his priceless reward. There are those who read these lines who have had and still enjoy such a reward, and there may be others whose eyes rest but lightly on these pages, who have been turning their backs upon this duty and privilege. And if they continue to do so, upon their consciences must rest in some degree the guilt of the failure of the Church to seize young life and carry it forward."

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Snake Stories

THEY ARE PRACTICALLY ALL UNTRUE, says A. I. Ortenburger, of the University of Oklahoma's zoological laboratory. If we discard all the popular ones, we shall probably be nearer the truth than if we should believe any.

And yet, says Dr. Ortenburger, all the fables about snakes are strenuously upheld by alleged witnesses. Whenever THE DIGEST has quoted expert opinion on this subject, we are deluged with letters from those who consider themselves competent to bear testimony. These we religiously forward to the author. We warn Dr. Ortenburger to get ready. He writes, in *School Science and Mathematics* (Mt. Morris, Ill.):

"More untrue stories are told and believed about snakes than about any other group of animals.

"Most people have heard about the hoop-snake and its effect upon large trees; the milk-snake and its danger to the dairy industry; the marvelous deadliness of the puff-adder or spreading-viper; the joint-snake or glass-snake; the whipsnake; the ability of snakes to charm their prey; the many stories about the rattlesnake; man's instinctive fear of snakes; snakes which swallow their young; and so on nearly ad infinitum.

"Practically all snake stories that one hears from the layman have no basis in fact.

"The hoop-snake story is very old, and is believed by many people. The snake usually referred to as a hoop-snake is a handsomely colored snake of medium size called the rainbow-snake. Particularly in the southeastern part of the United States many people would be willing to swear that they had seen a hoop-snake and had seen it in action. Possibly the habit of certain other snakes, like the blacksnake, of gliding at a relatively high speed over the tops of bushes gives the casual observer the idea that the snake is indeed a large reptile, which has formed a huge hoop."

As for the so-called "stinging" snakes, they appear to be certain snakes, notably the hornsnake, which when handled use the sharply pointed and horny-tipped tail with which to explore and feel. This modified tail is not even hollow like a sting; it is a solid pointed scale within which there is no poison apparatus at all, the writer assures us. He next deals with the milk-snake:

"Apparently all subspecies of the true milk-snakes and certain others are accused of sucking milk from cows.

"Great numbers of individuals are positive that they have actually seen this take place. Milk-snakes, because of their fondness for mice and rats, frequent the dwellings and barns on the farm. On rare occasions they may have been seen to drink milk from the saucer set out for the family cat. Any one who has lived on a farm, and knows cows, realizes that there are many causes for sudden changes in the flow of milk, but the common tho erroneous idea is that when a cow fails to give its usual amount of milk, a milk-snake has been busy sucking the milk. Because of the many teeth in a snake's mouth, each one as sharp as a needle, the cow would most certainly never stand still and allow the snake to drain the udder. In addition to these facts, the amount of milk that a milk-snake could drink would be relatively small as compared to the amount given by a cow at a single milking."

THE joint-snake or glass-snake story is another one commonly heard. When struck or injured in any way, this snake is popularly believed to fly in pieces, and later these pieces reunite. The main difficulty with this story, Dr. Ortenburger remarks, is that the joint-snake is actually a lizard. He says:

"If such a lizard is handled roughly, it ordinarily will break off a part of its very long tail, and this piece, or pieces, will continue to wiggle and squirm violently for some time. A new but shorter stub tail is developed later. These lizards possess specialized parts which allow the muscles of the tail to act with such violence that the animal may break off its own tail."

The story of snakes charming their prey is widely believed, but the writer says it is largely untrue. The only foundation for it, he thinks, is that birds or mice become so frightened when they see a snake that they are temporarily unable to move.

Another erroneous idea is that the fear of human beings for snakes is inherited. Of this he goes on to say:

"In the case of my own youngsters, and the children of several of my friends, I can say positively that they have never exhibited fear of any snake of any kind or size at any time. In all cases in my experience where the child knows nothing of snakes, he will immediately consider one, when handed to him, as an interesting thing to play with. I believe that there is actually no basis in fact for this wide belief in an instinctive fear of snakes.

"Many discussions arise as to whether snakes lay eggs or whether they give birth to their young alive.

"Actually both sides are correct, because some snakes lay eggs, and some do not. Most reptiles, of course, do lay eggs, and apparently this is true even for most of the huge reptiles such as the dinosaurs, which once roamed the earth.

"Snakes which lay eggs are called oviparous, while those which give birth to their young alive are technically called ovoviviparous. In each case the young embryo derives its nourishment from the yolk of the relatively large egg. In the oviparous type, the egg, with its large food-mass or yolk, becomes covered with a leathery shell and is laid relatively early; thus the embryo develops outside of the body of the mother snake. In the ovoviviparous type, no tough shell is developed, and the egg is retained within the oviducts of the female snake. The young develops then within the body of the mother, but receives, as in the other case, all of its nourishment from the yolk. Finally, in this last type, the young are born alive.

"The whipsnake story need be mentioned only briefly. There is, of course, no truth in the popular notion that flagellation of people is a common pastime of this well-known snake."

RATTLESNAKE stories are much more numerous even than rattlesnakes. Not all snakes which are heard to "rattle" are rattlesnakes, the writer warns us. Many snakes rapidly vibrate the tail; if this happens among dead leaves or other dry material, the noise will often make the uninitiated feel certain that he has narrowly excaped death from a rattlesnake bite. Further:

"Most rattlesnakes, incidentally, do not rattle even when disturbed. The old idea that the rattlesnake gives warning before he strikes is only partially true. From personal observations in the Arizona desert, only about 4 per cent. rattled even when disturbed.

"The idea that age can be determined by the number of rattles is erroneous. If all rattles are present, the number merely indicates how many times the snake has shed his skin. Moreover, rattles are lost by the snake very easily; I have seen a large black-tailed rattler in Arizona lose half of his rattles merely by pulling his tail from under the weight of his own body. Other false ideas are that rattlesnakes strike themselves and thus commit suicide; that they will not cross a horse-hair rope; and that they live in peace with ground-squirrels and prairie-dogs.

"The puff-adder, blowing-viper or hognose snake, has possibly the worst reputation of all North American snakes, and the least grounds for such a reputation. It does flatten out its body and it does blow, but it is one of our entirely harmless snakes.

"When frightened, this snake presents a terrifying appearance, but that is all. The hognose-snake has no venom whatsoever. This snake is a past master at bluffing. It will flatten its body, go through a series of contortions, blow through its nose, and even strike; yet is absolutely harmless. Altho its teeth could do no more damage than a needle prick, it does not even open its mouth when it strikes. When annoyed, it commonly plays dead by rolling over on its back and letting its mouth hang open with the tongue dragging on the ground.

"Some snakes actually do blow poison, notably one of the African cobras.

"It should be obvious that the common and well-known snake stories of this country are based upon next to nothing as far as facts are concerned, and that one is quite safe simply in not believing any of them."

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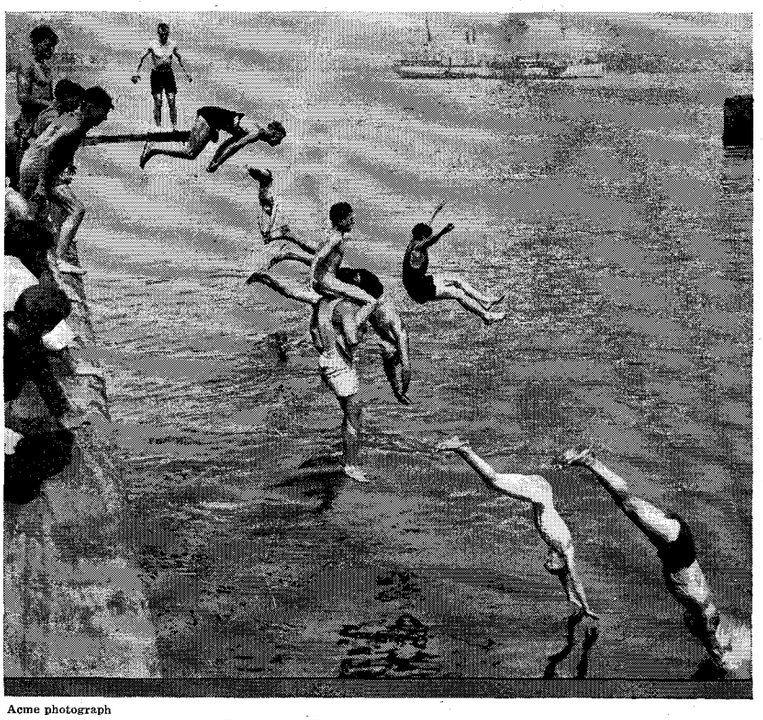
Bathing Dangers

DIRTY WATER IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS; it may contain the germs of disease.

The careful bather avoids badly managed swimming-pools and streams full of city sewage.

If he does not, he runs countless risks.

In France at present, a special and dangerous germ has been identified transmitted by rats and lurking especially in the muddy bottoms of streams, where it is stirred up by careless bathers and particularly by hardy divers. In *Candide* (Paris), a French physician, Dr. Tomes, writes as follows of it and its effects:



Acme photograph

Braver Than They Realize

These boys carelessly plunging into the brown waters of the Hudson River at Forty-ninth Street, New York City, during the recent hot spell probably little dreamed what assorted bacteria are swimming there too. Many other cities no doubt have equally questionable bathing resorts.

"For several years past, attention has been directed to the dangers sometimes present in certain swimming-pools. Cases of ear and sinus troubles and of angina have been reported, arising from these conditions. Reference is not made here to maladies due to simple chilling, resulting from imprudence, but to contagious diseases, such as diphtheria and conjunctivitis.

"In swimming-pools there is rarely running water; it is renewed at fixt intervals—very frequent, no doubt; at least we venture to hope so. It has been remarked, nevertheless, that after a day's service chemical analysis discovers numerous noxious organic products.

"But even bathing in rivers has its inconveniences; it may also cause spirochetosis. In recently reported French cases the Seine was to blame, but the same trouble has been observed elsewhere, especially following floods, when the danger of pollution is greatest.

"What shall we do?

"To give up bathing would be a remedy worse than the disease.

"Baths in the open water must still be recommended, but with some exceptions. In rivers, regions far from centers of population are to be preferred. And if the bottom is muddy, one can always swim quietly on the surface without diving.

"As for swimming-pools, the renewal of the water in intervals is not enough; there must be running water, disinfected if necessary."

How Common Things Work—XXVI

Milk

HOW COULD WE GET ALONG WITHOUT MILK? Yet in a large part of the world its use for human food is unknown.

In China its place is taken by a liquid prepared from the soy bean.

And the cow, the almost universal source with us, is replaced elsewhere by a formidable list of other animals; for milk is the food of all young mammals.

"The Uses of Milk in the Home" is the subject of one of eight radio talks issued in pamphlet form by the University of Pittsburgh under the title, "Science in the Kitchen." This talk was given by Lawrence W. Bass of the University, and runs, in part, as follows:

"Few of us realize the important place of milk in our diet. Yet the total amount consumed annually per person in the United States exceeds fifty-five gallons. The products of the dairy industry are now estimated to have a value of about three billion dollars per year.

"Large as these figures are, our per capita consumption is exceeded by that of several European countries.

"To American minds the cow is the provider of this necessary food. In other lands the animal producing milk varies according to locality. Goats, sheep, buffaloes, yaks, zebus, mares, asses, camels, sows, llamas, and reindeer all share in the manufacture of this foodstuff that contains carbohydrates, proteins, fats, mineral substances, and vitamins.

"A diet must fulfil several essential requirements.

"It must yield sufficient fuel value, and it must contain nutrients to repair, replace and build tissue. It must have roughage, and water to act as a carrier. It must possess the necessary minerals and vitamins. It must be digestible and appetizing. Milk comes nearest of any food to fulfilling all these needs, and for the first short period of our lives it is our only food.

"Milk is easily and completely digested by most persons. It is not fattening if the rest of the diet is correctly adjusted, altho butter and cream may help to put on weight."

CLEAN, covered, cool—these three points, says Mr. Bass, must always be kept in mind in keeping milk. This care must begin with the purchase, and milk should be bought in bottles, not from a bulk supply. As soon as possible it should be placed in a refrigerator or other cool place, and if it is not kept in the original bottle, it should be transferred to a covered, freshly scalded vessel. Under these conditions, he tells us, good milk should remain sweet for 12 hours at least, and ordinarily for 24 hours or more. He goes on:

"Keeping it in a refrigerator is not enough; the refrigerator must be clean and the milk should be in that part that is coldest and best protected from flavors and odors, because of the well-known absorptive tendency of butter-fat.

"Old milk should never be mixed with new, unless for immediate use.

"Now comes the question of how much of it we should have.

"Many authorities recommend that each day one quart for each child and one pint for each adult should be used by the family. When the home manager buys milk, she knows that she does not have to allow for waste.

"Milk costs about 2.2 cents per 100 calories, roughly half as much as lamb, eggs, or sirloin for the same quantity of energy-producing materials.

"Milk should occupy an important place in our diet throughout our lives, beginning with our first appearance in the world."

(*Department continued on page 27*)

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Luxurious Transportation

Sacred bullocks of milky white, drawing, with measured tread, the elaborately draped carriage of an East-Indian Princess, once meant supreme luxury in transportation along the holy Ganges

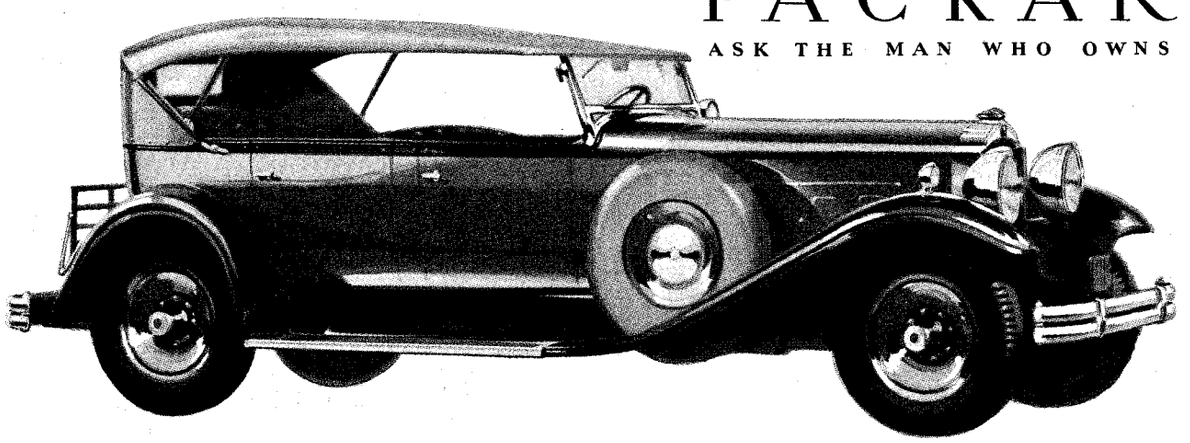
Many motorists have found that they can enjoy the luxury of Packard Eight transportation at no increase in cost.

They figure it out in this way: Depreciation is the one really important item of ownership cost. And depreciation on a car delivered at sixteen or seventeen hundred dollars and traded in after two years or so costs as much as on a Packard Standard Eight driven some three years. This is a fair comparison because most Packard owners do keep their cars far longer. As to operating and maintenance costs everyone knows they are no greater for a Packard Standard Eight than for any other car of like size, whatever its price.

Here, then, is the real secret of enjoying *luxurious transportation.* Buy a Packard Standard Eight and keep it a little longer than has been your custom with lower-priced cars. You gain the advantages of unchanging Packard beauty, Packard comfort, performance and prestige—and your ownership costs are no greater.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



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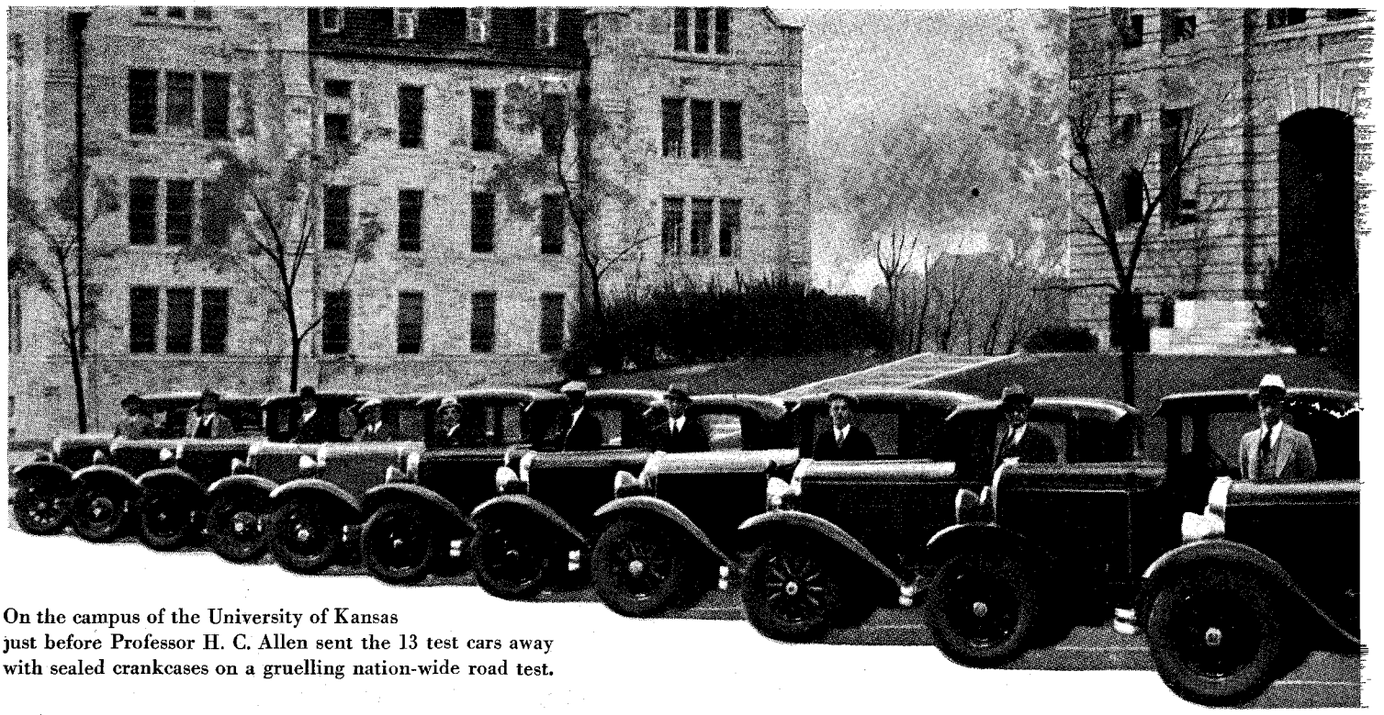


On the campus of the University of Kansas just before Professor H. C. Allen sent the 13 test cars away with sealed crankcases on a gruelling nation-wide road test.

UNIVERSITY SCIENTISTS FIND THIS NEW OIL LASTS LONGER

AT 8:30 on the morning of April 8th, 1930, thirteen stock cars, representing practically every popular type of automobile engine, left Lawrence, Kansas. Professor H. C. Allen supervised the start. The amount of oil poured into each crankcase was weighed. The crankcases and filter pads were carefully sealed.

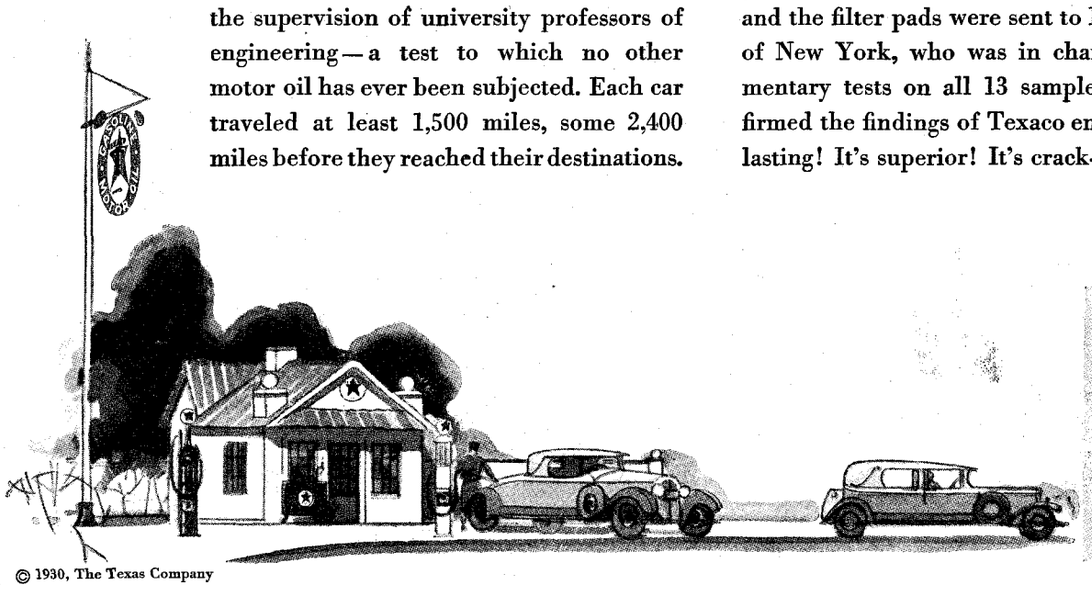
Faculty Members first to unlock crankcases and test oil

The test cars were routed to 13 leading universities. The trails led over snow-clad mountains, through burning desert heat and bitter northern cold—a nation-wide test under the supervision of university professors of engineering—a test to which no other motor oil has ever been subjected. Each car traveled at least 1,500 miles, some 2,400 miles before they reached their destinations. Here for the first time the crankcases were unsealed, the oil drained off carefully, weighed again and then subjected to comprehensive tests.

Impartial Scientific Tests

Among those participating in these tests were such well-known authorities as Professors Huff of Johns Hopkins, Graf of Oregon State College and Beisler of the University of Florida. None of them knew the name of the oil he was testing. None of them had anything but a strictly scientific interest in the results.

Half of the drained oil was retained by the local professor for tests of his own. The remaining oil and the filter pads were sent to Dr. Lincoln T. Work, of New York, who was in charge and ran supplementary tests on all 13 samples. The reports confirmed the findings of Texaco engineers—It's longer-lasting! It's superior! It's crack-proof!



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REPRESEN

"After a road test of 2,0(miles the motor oil h undergone relative little change and w still suitable for mu additional use."

"The oil dilution w

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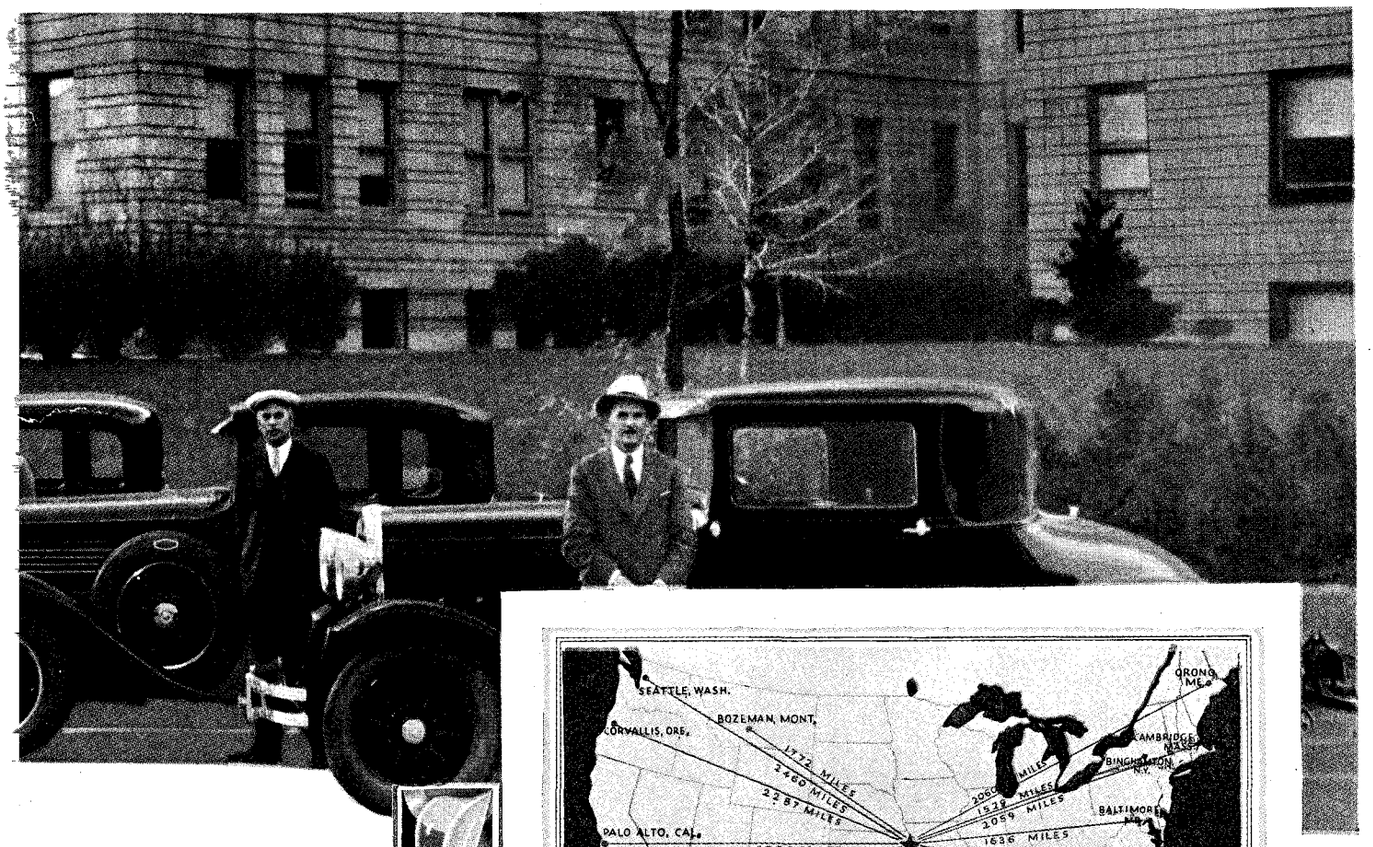

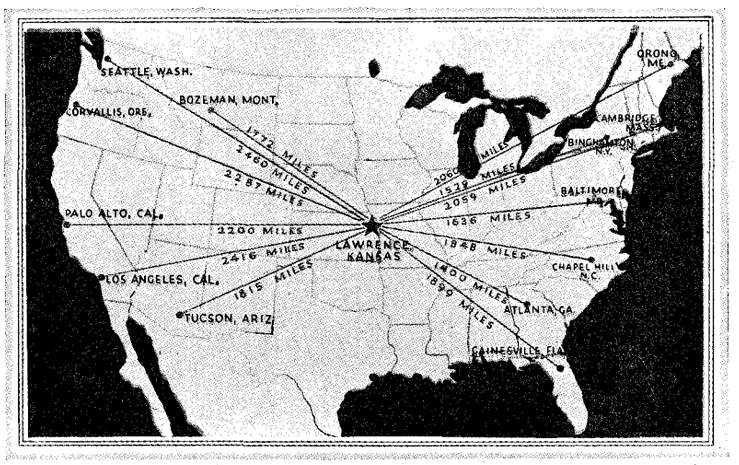

University destinations and distances traveled by the test cars

)r. Lincoln T. Work says—

"HESE various reports on the new Texaco Motor Oil emhasize many different points, id present these outstanding iaracteristics:

1—A low oil consumption which averaged one quart in 790 miles.

2—Very little tendency to form carbon when fresh or when used.

3—Retention of viscosity even after extended use on the road.

"I would conclude from a summary of the data submitted y these university experts that this oil can be marketed as a iperior lubricant for the gasoline engine."

An extra margin of safety

On this university test, as on all the road and laboratory sts conducted by Texaco technicians, this new oil gave markable mileage. But for maximum motoring satisfaction e say keep the oil in your crankcase at the proper level and follow manufacturer's draining recommendations.

When you have your car drained insist on the new Texaco Motor Oil. For in this remarkable wholly distilled oil you have the combined outstanding qualities of the major crudes. The long life of this new motor oil assures a greater margin of safety—a margin of safety which will carry you through when less enduring oils would crack and break down in the engine.

Available in all our 48 States

The new Texaco is manufactured in five grades: C, D, E, F, and G, which correspond in body to the Society of Automotive Engineers (S.A.E.) viscosity ratings. They cover a sufficiently wide range to give every type of automobile engine the maximum in lubricating efficiency. Sold in all our 48 States at 30¢ a quart. (35¢ for grade G.)

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Refiners of a complete line of Texaco Petroleum Products, including Gasoline, Motor Oil, Industrial Lubricants, Railroad and Marine Lubricants, Farm Lubricants, Road Asphalts and Asphalt Roofing.

NDINGS

low, under 1.5%."
'he used oil shows
naintenance of very
iderable viscosity."
'he low carbon resi-
and low pour points
'ery favorable."

the New

TEXACO MOTOR OIL

30 cents a quart (35¢ for grade G)

LONGER-LASTING. "CRACK-PROOF"

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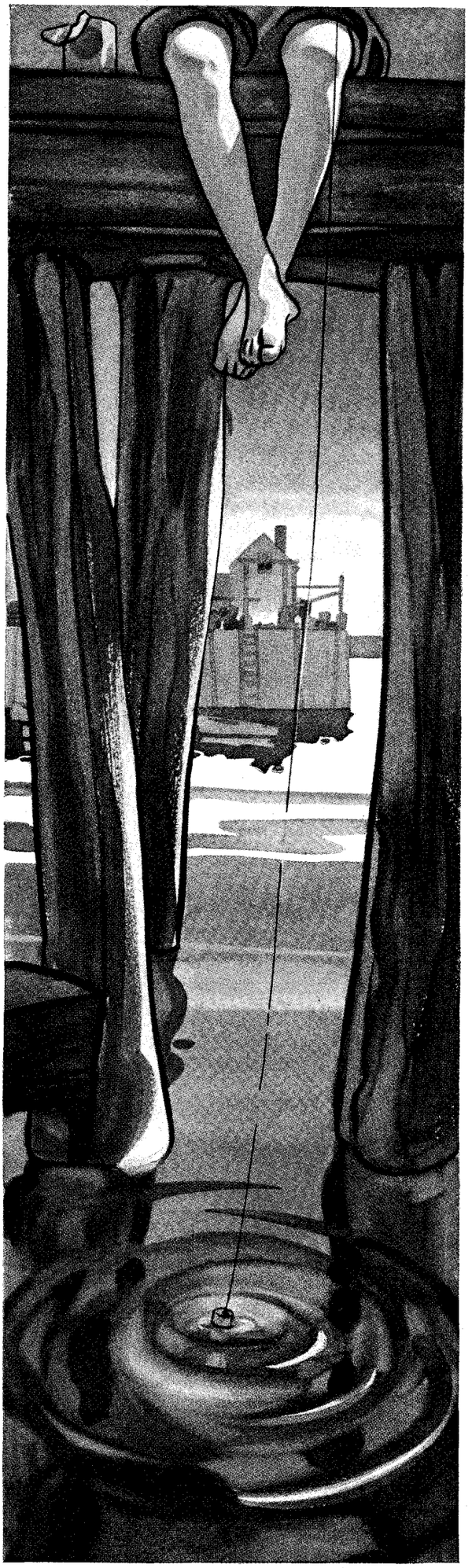


"DO IT NOW!" *says* CORK

TWITCHING and dancing in the water, cork telegraphs, "Do it now!" And the eager-eyed boy who holds the line needs no book to tell him his cork has stopped floating because a fish has yanked it out of sight. He knows cork doesn't sink without a reason.

This same buoyancy makes cork add in other ways to the pleasure, the comfort, and the safety of our daily lives. The oil, gasoline, and carburetor floats in our automobiles are buoyant cork. And tens of thousands of life preservers are made from Armstrong's Cork every year.

This natural material from the Mediterranean countries—this outer bark of the cork oak tree—is not only buoyant, but resilient, compressible, and resistant to moisture and heat. It serves us in an endless variety of products.

Cork forms the stoppers for our bottles. Elastic, liquid-resisting Armstrong's Cork Gaskets seal the oil and gasoline in our automobiles and in all kinds of machines at home and in factories. Cork is important in the setting of modern automobile windshields, windows, and lamps.

Wheels of Armstrong's Cork with its gripping frictional surface, polish our cut-glass dishes, glasses, and mirrors. Cork helps weave the cloth for our clothes. It is in our shoes. It winds our electric clocks. It is in theatre organs and orchestral instruments. And ground cork is in the Armstrong's Linoleum for our floors.

The Armstrong Cork Company, with ten thousand employees at home and abroad, plays an important part in the cork industry, from the stripping of the trees to the manufacture of a great variety of finished cork products.

For free booklet, "Cork," write to the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

* * *

Makers of Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation, Cork Pipe Covering, and Insulating Brick, Armstrong's Machinery Isolation to reduce vibration, Corkoustic to absorb sound, Armstrong's Bottle Corks and Crown Bottle Caps, Armstrong's Cork Gaskets and Mechanical Specialties, and cork products of all kinds. *Also makers of Armstrong's Linoleum Floors and Armstrong's Quaker Rugs.*

Hear the Armstrong Quakers on the air every Friday, 10 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, WJZ coast-to-coast network.

Armstrong's

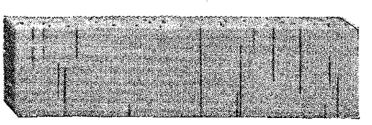
Identify Armstrong's Products by the Name and the Mark

* * *

Engineers, Manufacturers, Business Men:

You are seeking ways to improve your product, more efficient ways to produce it. You want to reduce its cost to the user. If in your products or processes you need a material other than metal, consider the properties of the many forms of Armstrong's Cork. With its microscopic air-cell structure, cork is buoyant, elastic, resilient, compressible, and sound-absorbent. It resists the passage of heat, moisture, and liquids. It presents a gripping frictional surface, and stands up in service without progressive deterioration. Our Industrial Service Section, with ample research facilities, will gladly study your problems with you. Address Industrial Service Section, *Armstrong Cork Company, 903 Ruby St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*

Armstrong's
CORK



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American Fuel for German Dirigibles

GAS MAKES THE BEST FUEL for propelling airships.

This was discovered by the Germans, but most of the gas that has been used has been made in America; and American engineers have successfully dealt with the problems of producing, transporting, and delivering it.

It has sometimes been necessary to ship hundreds of cylinders of American fuel gas many thousands of miles to refuel a German airship.

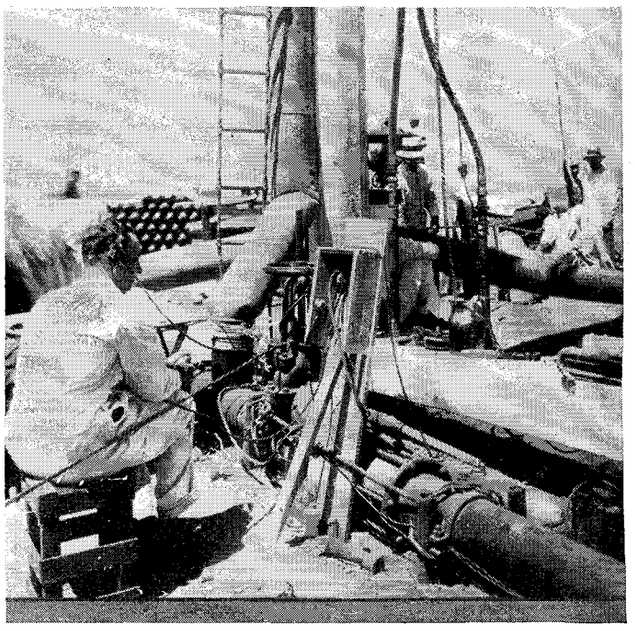
The steps by which this came about are recounted in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York). The huge modern dirigibles, we are reminded, are largely the result of experimentation by the Germans during the war, altho Count Zeppelin made and flew his first dirigible years before the conflict. We read:

"Instead of voyaging within a somewhat restricted area, as in peacetime service, the Zeppelins were suddenly called upon to journey to points remote from the homeland. This necessitated radical changes; and the essays cost heavily in life, material, and money. The war period became virtually a term of experimenting on an extravagant scale; and out of those strenuous years came Zeppelins far superior in every respect. One of the fruits of that struggle was our Zeppelin-built *Los Angeles*.

"Fine as the *Los Angeles* seemed when we got her, her outstanding shortcoming is her dependence upon gasoline for fuel—the weight greatly limiting her mobility, her ease of handling, and her total effective load. A gasoline-propelled dirigible would be of reduced value commercially—the essential gasoline cutting down the capacity to transport passengers and cargo. Furthermore, a craft so driven is handicapped under all sorts of atmospheric and weather conditions. The *Graf Zeppelin* marks a radical departure and a very significant improvement. She relies upon a gaseous rather than a liquid fuel.

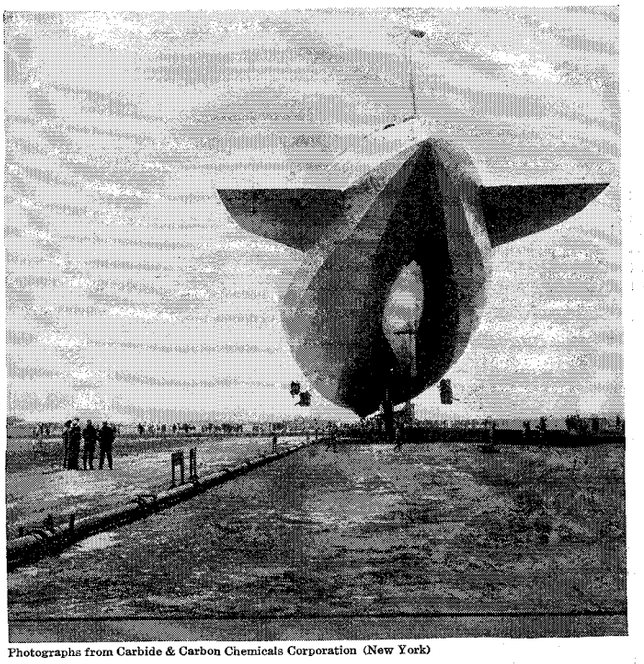
"The substitution is revolutionary in its effect, because the dead load is dispensed with and the capacity to carry cargo is increased proportionately, while her radius of action is correspondingly amplified. The experience gained in crossing the ocean with the *Los Angeles* made it clear that an airship using a liquid fuel would be decidedly restricted in her range.

"When plans were in preparation for the *Graf Zeppelin*, the meteorologist of the airship works advocated the use of fuel gas for the engines. The gas finally hit upon was Blau gas—named after its originator, a German chemist. When refueling in Germany, the *Graf Zeppelin* uses Blau gas made in that country by gasifying or cracking gas-oil at high temperatures. Blau gas is not obtainable in large quantities outside of Germany, and on her world-circling voyage as well as her recent journey to South America, American engineers and technicists have figured conspicuously."



Gas-feeding Apparatus at the Mooring Mast

BEFORE the *Graf Zeppelin* flew to America in 1928, the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, we are told, was approached by the United States naval authorities for information regarding suitable fuel gas for the ship's homeward flight. The chief chemist of the Corporation recommended ethane or Pyrofax. Ethane is a perfect fuel for dirigibles. Pyrofax is equally satisfactory but somewhat heavier. Ethane is difficult to ship in large amounts. To quote further:



Photographs from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation (New York)

The German "Zep" Receiving American Gas

"When the *Graf Zeppelin* reached the United States ready to start eastward on her flight around the globe, her fuel tanks were filled at Lakehurst with ethane, sent from a plant in West Virginia, comprest in steel cylinders. Ethane propelled the airship from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen—the first leg of the epoch-making aerial voyage.

"At Friedrichshafen, the craft again filled her fuel cells with Blau gas. Weeks before the airship reached the Japanese landing-field at Kasumigaura, 765 cylinders of Pyrofax had been shipped there from New York City; and that gas—mixed with hydrogen, originating in Japan—was used to fill the fuel cells. At Los Angeles, Pyrofax mixed with an equal volume of natural gas was utilized. The Pyrofax was delivered in a special tank-car containing 300,000 cubic feet of the fuel in a liquid form. This mixed gas is superior to Blau gas, as it contains no poisonous carbon monoxid, has no objectionable odor, and has better anti-knock properties.

"The Pyrofax fuel-gas equivalent of 1,000,000 cubic feet of ethane is 650,000 cubic feet—weighing but 76,500 pounds. Pyrofax makes it possible to save 91 tons of freight. Furthermore, Pyrofax can be distributed in the United States in suitably designed tank-cars, thereby lowering the cost of delivery.

"In preparation for the recent flight of the *Graf Zeppelin* from Friedrichshafen to Seville, and thence to Pernambuco en route to Lakehurst, a refueling base was established at Pernambuco. The airship used Blau gas on the run across the Atlantic to Pernambuco, and for the side trip southward to Rio de Janeiro; but before leaving Pernambuco again, she received 320,000 cubic feet of hydrogen for buoyancy and fuel gas composed of 510,000 cubic feet of Pyrofax and 250,000 of hydrogen. The gases were delivered by a compressor of American manufacture. The Pyrofax was sent to Brazil in 3,500 standard steel flasks .

"Before the dirigible left Lakehurst on June 2 on her flight to her home port, she was supplied with 860,000 cubic feet of fuel gas and 180,000 of lifting hydrogen. Two tank-cars were used to deliver the Pyrofax, the gas being stored in them at a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. It is especially interesting to see how a gas that was intended in the first place for household use has become a primary source of power for long-distance dirigible transportation. Americans have warrant for pride in the part played by our technicists in this spectacular use of lighter-than-air craft."

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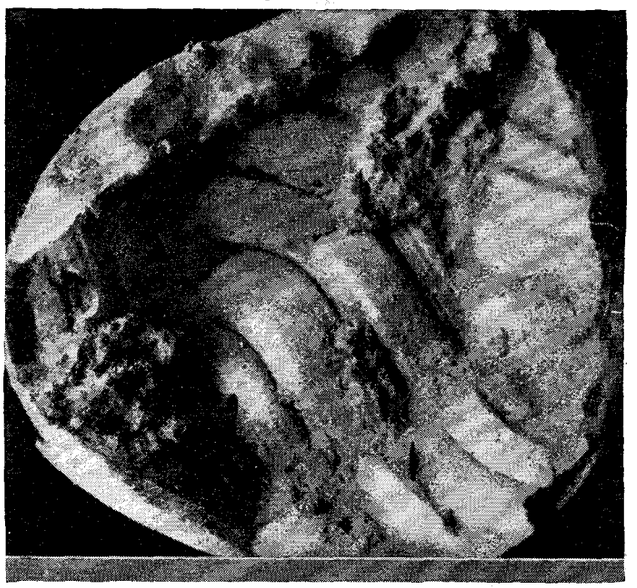
Bite and Get Caught

FISH THAT DESIRE TO REMAIN FREE should be careful how they bite.

The same is true of criminals, who are often detected by their tooth-marks found in articles of food and other objects picked up near the scene of their operations.

Director Edmond Locard, of the laboratory of police technique



Thief's Tooth-Prints in a Pat of Butter

at Lyons, France, says that tooth-prints are as valuable in detection as finger-prints.

No two persons have teeth exactly alike. But while it is easy to leave finger-prints, tooth-prints can be left only by biting something. This is why thieves should not get hungry while thieving. Writes Mr. Locard in *Détective* (Paris):

"Authorities in legal medicine have long recognized the possibility of identifying a murderer or other criminal when he has bitten his victim in such a way as to leave a clear mark of his teeth.

"Thus when the widow Cremieux was assassinated at Neuilly, one of the things that identified her murderer was the discovery, on one of his hands, of a characteristic bite. His victim had only one tooth in her upper jaw and three in her lower.

"Again, it was a bite that brought about the solution of the Barbier mystery. A peasant was strangled in his bed, and his wife was suspected. As a matter of fact she and her lover, Godard, had strangled Barbier while he slept. But there had been a struggle, and the wife bore on her hands the betraying marks of his teeth.

"Tooth-marks on any object whatever are not to be passed by in an investigation.

"A detective, in charge of an investigation of a theft, found on the scene of the crime an apple bearing evident tooth-marks. Two were irregular in form. The detective, struck with this, was clever enough to put the apple in water to prevent its drying and altering the prints. He had some reason to suspect a Negro.

"Entering into acquaintance with this colored gentleman, he went with him to a fruit-store and, buying several apples, offered one to the Negro. On this 'experimental apple' he found the same irregular tooth-marks. On the Negro were found some of the stolen articles. He confessed that he loved apples, and finding one in the house, he could not resist the desire to eat it. But it was green, and after biting it he was careless enough to throw it away.

"Finally, we have one object that frequently bears tooth-marks and serves well for identification—a pipe or cigar. The stem of a pipe, always held in the same position by habitual smokers, carries with it characteristic tooth-marks.

"As for identification by cigar, there was the case of the St. Petersburg banker, killed in his office. Near the body was a cigar-holder, with amber mouthpiece bearing tooth-marks that were not those of the victim. The crime was thus traced to a cousin of the banker."

More About Ginger Paralysis

THIS DISQUIETING PHENOMENON, already noticed in these columns, is receiving intensive study at the hands of scientific investigators.

The following general review of the subject is from a communication to THE DIGEST by Dr. L. A. Turley, professor of pathology in the School of Medicine of the University of Oklahoma. Writes Dr. Turley:

"Ten or twelve explanations have come to us—all of imaginary basis, the particular explanation in each case being determined by the point of interest of the contributor. Some have been that the paralysis was due to (a) alcohol, (b) methyl alcohol, (c) other alcohols, (d) denatured alcohol, (e) alcohol made from coal-tar. A globe-trotting chemist gave the explanation that in Africa there was a mold that grew on the gingerroot, and that natives eating this moldy root were paralyzed the same as the drinkers of Jamaica ginger.

"If we turn the light of common sense and human experience on the subject, we find that ginger has been used as condiment and curative agent for centuries, and yet this paralysis has never happened before.

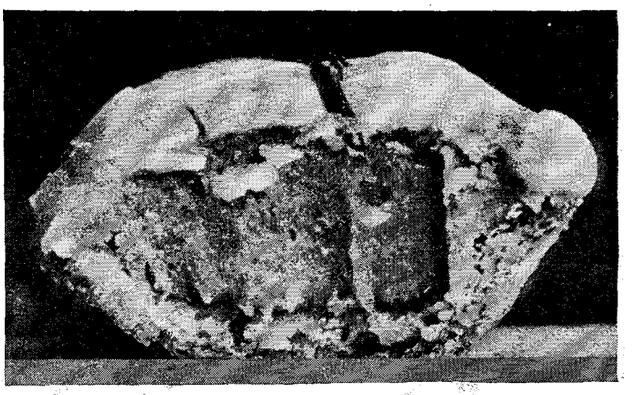
"The use of Jamaica ginger as a beverage has been common in the southeast quarter of the United States among Negroes, poorer classes of whites, and Indians ever since there has been any attempt to control the making or securing of alcoholic beverages, yet up to this year no paralysis has occurred. The sources of gingerroot are the same, and the process of making the various preparations are the same as they have been for decades. So if any of these theories were correct, the paralytic effect of Jamaica ginger, or other ginger preparations, would be well known, and they would not be used as they are now, in condiments, beverages, and pharmaceutical preparations.

"What does science have to say on the question?

"As soon as the malady became general, the United States Hygienic Service, insurance companies, and many scientists in this section of the country attacked the problem from all angles. Chemical analyses showed that samples of Jamaica ginger that had caused paralysis contained phenol compounds, especially a certain one. Another scientist, experimenting with animals, found that not all samples of Jamaica ginger would produce paralysis.

"In our own laboratories, we have carefully analyzed, experimented, and studied the pathology in human and animal paralysis due to Jamaica ginger. We found the phenol in samples secured from cases of paralysis; we have produced paralysis with the sample as secured; we have produced the same type of paralysis with the phenol alone; we have added the phenol to a standard preparation of Jamaica ginger and produced the same type of paralysis, but animals given the standard Jamaica ginger without the phenol show no paralysis.

"So we are prepared to say, that Jamaica ginger containing a certain phenol will produce the type of paralysis met in the



Candy With Telltale Tooth-Prints

recent epidemic among humans if administered by mouth. A complete report of our studies will appear soon."

Similar findings are reported from Washington by *The Daily Science News Bulletin*, which says:

"A phenol compound, probably the phosphoric acid ester of tricresol, is the substance which Dr. M. I. Smith of the U. S. Hygienic Laboratory, working with the Prohibition Bureau, found in samples of the ginger from shipments that had caused paralysis. Samples from lots that did not cause paralysis did not contain any of the phenol compound."

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Yeast brings real *gain in Vigor...*

FINDS PARIS MEDICAL LEADER

Dr. Louis Dartigues says, *"Clean Intestines key to Vitality"*

THIS message from a former president of the Society of Medicine of Paris is addressed to everyone who wants better health without "dosing."

Dr. Dartigues is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and head of the great Franco-Ibero-American Medical Union. He declares:

"The foundations of health and vigor lie in a clean intestinal condition. Yet cathartics should not be often used.

"An active yet harmless product is required," he explains. "Such a product is yeast . . . Yeast keeps intestines clean and maintains vitality."

Banish all-day fatigue . . . build up new reserves of health with this remarkable food that thousands eat every day!

Fleischmann's fresh Yeast, you know, strengthens "tired" intestines . . . purifies and invigorates your whole system!

Simply eat 3 cakes a day. You can get it at grocers', soda fountains and restaurants and directions are on the label.

Scientists explain Yeast's Action:

DR. CITRON, Berlin metabolism expert, explains: "Yeast purifies the intestines, increases energy."

DR. PAUL GASTOU, of the famous St. Louis Hospital, Paris, says: "Yeast has a cleansing action in the intestines."

HOFRAT PROF. DR. ADOLF CLUSS, Vienna nutrition authority, declares: "Yeast stimulates assimilation . . . builds up health and strength."

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"My doctor urged Fleischmann's Yeast"

"My doctor said my system was sluggish and suggested Fleischmann's Yeast," *writes* MISS LORAINE ADAMS of *Los Angeles*. "I ate it, and soon felt and looked much better."

(*Left*) "Skin eruptions and headaches took all the pleasure out of life," *writes* A. M. COOKE, *Chicago*. "I tried Fleischmann's Yeast. In a short time my elimination became normal and my headaches and pimples disappeared."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Pity the Poor Trees in the "Silly Season"

THEIR SOLITUDE DESTROYED by thousands of youngsters playing 'possum.

Their spreading limbs harnessed with the trappings of juvenile aspirants for a mythical "tree-sitting endurance record."

Their shaded precincts desecrated with mendicant money-boxes for the coins of gaping sightseers.

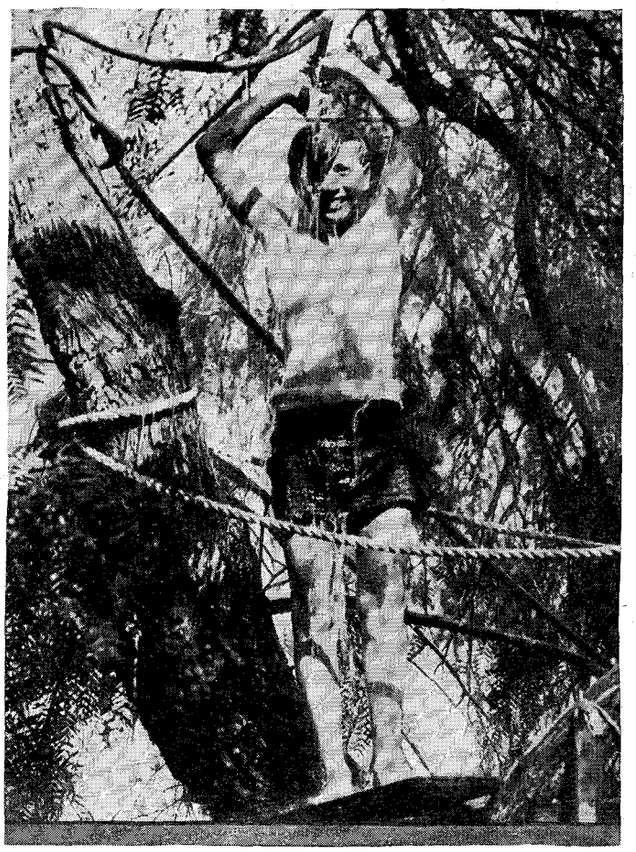
Endurance record? Why, a man almost 1,500 years ago stayed on top of a pillar for thirty years.

And he had no money-box at the foot of the pillar, and there were no newspapers to celebrate his feat.

His name was Simeon. History knows him as St. Simeon Stylites, the first of the pillar hermits. He established the world's first and last endurance record for pillar, pole, tree, or chimney sitting—they all amount to the same thing—and his thirty-year mark is not likely to be approached by any of the youthful exhibitionists who have parked themselves in defenseless trees or on chimneys or other perches, all over the country, not forgetting to park coin-boxes within reach from the ground.

The midsummer "silly season" is notorious for its epidemics of public absurdity, but it is not often that one of these excites as much protest and resentment as has the "tree-sitting" craze.

Parents of the better sort are joining hands with the police in trying to put a stop to it. Protesting children are being dragged from their leafy roosts and sent to bed, or put to work. Parental slippers or shingles are being invoked to enforce obedience, and yelps are heard from the woodsheds.



International Newsreel photograph

All Home Comforts, Even a Shower Bath

In some towns the mayors have issued ukases against public tree-sitting—in St. Paul its votaries are threatened with being sloshed out of the branches with fire-hose—and altogether a large-scale offensive has been launched against it.

This general enmity is based partly on a growing record of broken limbs suffered by exhausted children who have fallen from their perches, partly on the mendicancy of the coin-boxes, plus the sale of autographs and certain phases of publicity exploitation; and partly on neglected home chores.

CRITICS all over the country are calling the tree-sitting epidemic "demoralizing," and deploring the evidence, as they consider it, that the coming generation is "publicity mad."

Some of the distracted mothers entreat the newspapers not to print the names of their misguided tree-sitting offspring, and in this story THE DIGEST will comply with that sensible request. Tree-sitting deeds, such as they are, shall be recorded here as a matter of news, but names shall be omitted or disguised.

Further, to aid in restoring juvenile normalcy, THE DIGEST presents some additional facts about the champion pillar-sitter of all time, believing that the hopelessness of bucking against his record may influence American children to climb down and play ball.

This early Christian saint began by building a pillar six feet high and living on top of it.

He continued to build it up and up until it reached a height of sixty feet. His disciples did the refueling by means of a ladder. A railing round the top of the pillar kept the saint from falling.

While making his thirty-year record, St. Simeon Stylites was not idle. He preached to great congregations of pilgrims, converted many heathen, and held conferences with important people who climbed up his ladder. In fact, he played quite a lively part in the church politics of his time.

So our tree-sitting juveniles can see for themselves, bless their hearts, that it wouldn't pay them to try to beat the old saint's record. Stop pretending to be a squirrel, Johnny, and come right down now and mow the lawn!

As a warm experience for a hot day, we note the adventure of Pete S—— and Bob W——, of Silver Beach, Long Island, who aspired to the capture of the chimney-sitting record, whatever that may be. As the New York *Telegram* tells us:

> They sat for two hours and a half on top of a smoking chimney! And if that, they say, isn't endurance, well—try it sometime.

Their championship was partly accidental. They had intended competing for a chimney-sitting title only. The extra added attraction came when the owner of the house forgot about them and started a fire in his bakery oven.

Bungalow colonists of Silver Beach booed them when they came down, but the newest heroes defied any one to better the record.

THOSE old-fashioned sitters, who climb trees and just sit and sit and sit, were still sitting at this time, continues the same account, which gives a general view of one day's tree-sitting monkey-shines in the environs of New York. Thus:

> Over in Camden, New Jersey, where about 150 boys have been sitting, the populace is beginning to wonder if there "isn't something in this tree-sitting after all." The bank accounts of the numerous contestants from the sale of autographs, publicity mediums, and outright donations at coin-boxes are not to be dismissed with a shrug.
>
> To add to the variety, Mrs. E. M. K., who has been married three times, climbed a tree and announced the beginning of a "married women's contest." Fifteen yards away her son, D., is passing his ninety-sixth hour in another tree.
>
> Mrs. K. has been up for twenty-four hours. Her outdoor boudoir is equipped with all the comforts of home, including powder, perfumes, and cosmetics.
>
> She explained that three marriages had inured her to worse discomforts than tree-sitting and that, after all, she "couldn't

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quite let my own boy beat me." As many as 200 persons are gathered about her tree at a time.

WHILE the sitting madness was started by boys, they soon had serious competition from their sisters, who discovered that sitting in a tree could be made more comfortable—and profitable—than helping mommer with the dishes. The Boston *Post* gives us an amusing account of "the first feminine tree-sitter in New England or, perhaps, the entire world." As we read:

Equipped with one of Dickens's novels, a pack of cards, and a can of bug powder, Katherine McA——, 14, climbed a willow-tree in back of her home to recoup the family fortunes.

From all appearances, Katherine looks like a "natural." She's got a platform, a cushion, a rain-coat, a pair of blankets, a refueling pulley, a nice silk dress, a safety fence made of rope, and the whole-hearted approval of her father and mother to bust all records for squatting aloft on anything from a clothespole to a lighthouse.

As to her other paraphernalia, "Martin Chuzzlewit" will help her to brush up on the course in English literature, the deck of cards is to while away the long hours in the branches with solitaire, and the bug powder is to take care of the red ants that swarm about the flora on the side of Parker Hill, where her willow-tree is located.

Katherine is a brunette, Scotch, unbobbed, athletic, and a vegetarian. Her diet will consist of fresh fruit, green vegetables with plenty of vitamins, and (nothing personal in this) nuts. She is a junior at the Girls' High School, and wants to become a teacher of physical education. Her father is Henry McA——, an engineer (hoisting) and has been out of work for three months. Her older brother hasn't been able to find a job for over a year.

So, if the Hunter family can make money by just flying around in an airplane longer than any one else, she sees no reason why the McA——s shouldn't gather in a little of the cash that comes to people who can persist in some branch of the American science of Daffonia longer than their next-door neighbors.

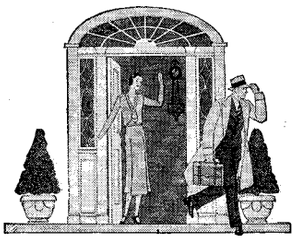
As a matter of fact, Katherine began to realize some of the economic possibilities of her stunt an hour after she climbed the tree. The proprietor of the market down the street heard about the neighborhood tree-sitting, and offered to furnish her with fruit during the entire time she was winning for herself the Boston title of "Lady of the Boughs." His first offer was half a watermelon. Katherine doesn't like watermelon, so she sent it back and ordered cantaloup.

When the market closed for the day, Katherine was still waiting for her cantaloup. The delivery boy lost the address or something.

Katherine was still up in the tree late last night after the thunder-storm.

THE tree-sitting epidemic has called forth a serious warning from Surgeon-General Cummings, of the United States Health Service, we are reminded by the Charlotte *Observer*, which adds editorially:

Dr. Cummings advises that not only the physical effects prove injurious, but there is the mental effect to be taken into calculation. The notoriety boys receive from



Mark these modern minutes with Electricity!

WHEN you forget to wind the family alarm clock—and you all oversleep. When no two other clocks agree—and breakfasts are bolted—and trains are missed. . . . Then it's time to invest in a Telechron★ Electric Timekeeper!

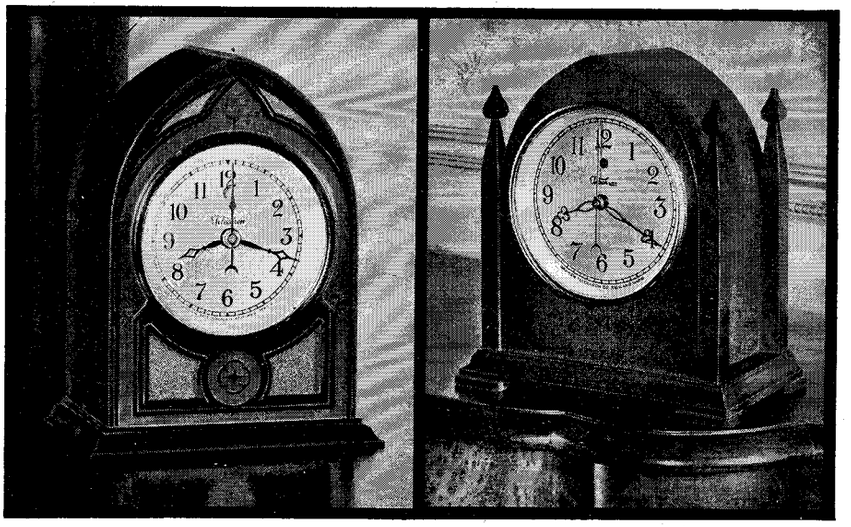
A Telechron Clock never forgets! It tells time of day correctly, and quietly. Just plug it into the electric outlet. It is driven directly by impulses of alternating current which are controlled, in turn, by means of a Telechron Master Clock in the power house. It ends all uncertainty about time. It requires no winding, oiling, cleaning or regulating. It costs less than a street-car fare a month to operate.

Telechron Timekeepers, in beauty of design, will agree with your own good taste. See the newest models. For wall or mantel, desk or dressing-table. For every room in the home. With alarms, with illuminated dials.

You'll find Telechron Clocks attractively displayed by a dealer near you. He's listed under "Telechron" in your classified telephone directory. His prices range from $9.75 to $55. Warren Telechron Company, Ashland, Mass. In Canada, Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto.

The Revere Clock Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufactures grandfather's clocks and chiming clocks of all kinds, equipped with Telechron motors, at prices ranging up to $1200.

★ Telechron is the trade-mark, registered in the United States Patent Office, of the Warren Telechron Co.



No. 355—Bakelite case. Walnut color. $9.95

No. 524—Gothic design. Mahogany case. $25

Telechron

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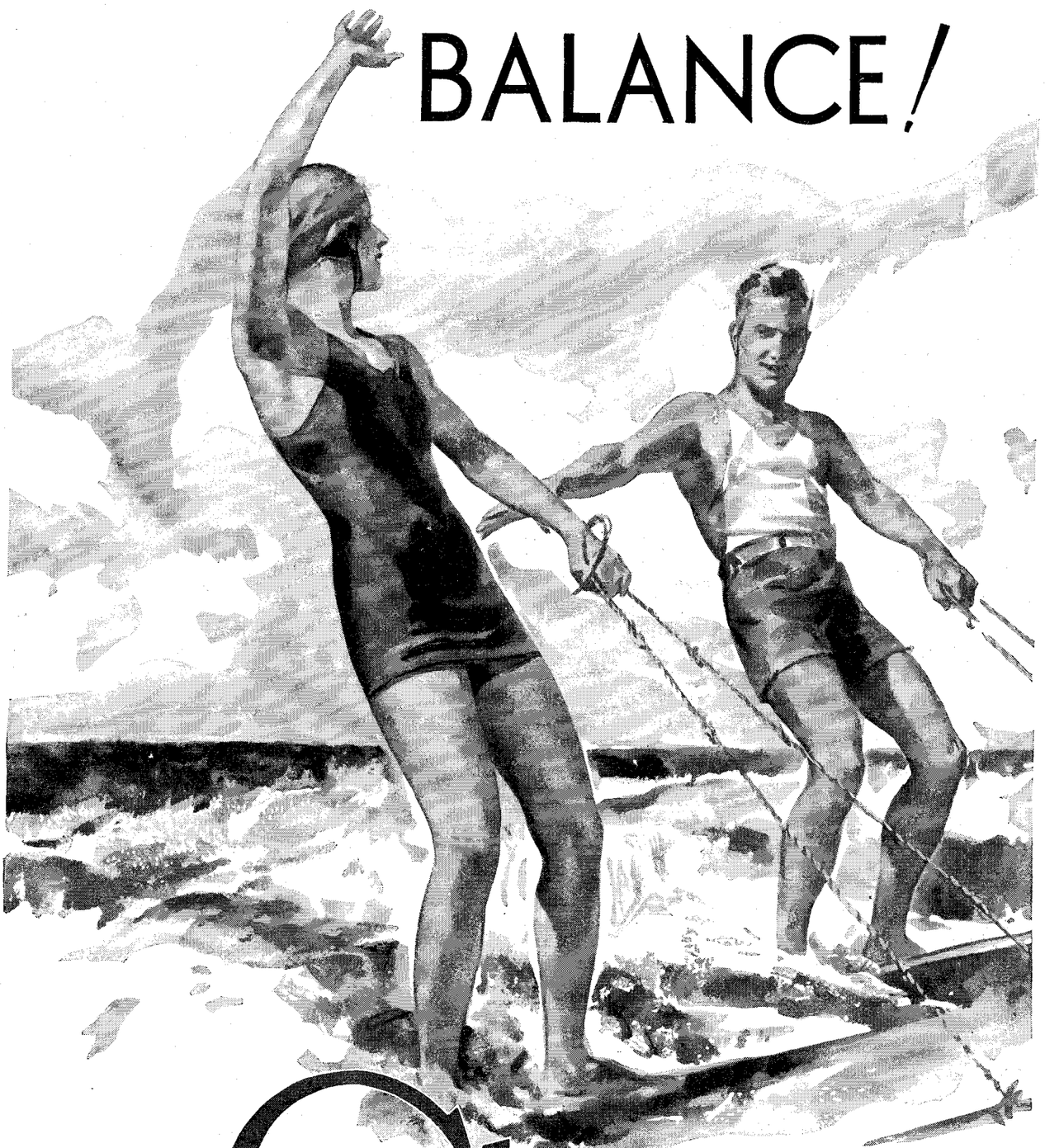
... on the board it's

BALANCE!



Chester

SUCH POPULARITY

© 1930, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

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. . . in a cigarette it's

TASTE!

BALANCE PLAYS its part in cigarette making, too. Over-mildness, for example or over-richness shows lack of "balance."

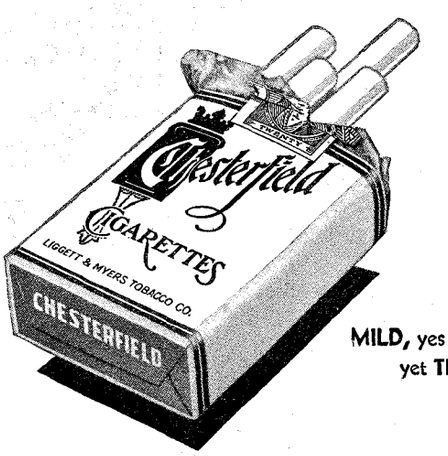
Chesterfields are mild — not strong or harsh. Yet they have richness of aroma and delicacy of flavor. They are not insipid or tasteless.

No single taste quality is over-emphasized. Not only are the tobaccos right, but their blending and cross-blending are exact. The one goal is taste, *balanced* taste . . .

TASTE *above everything*

field

MUST BE DESERVED



MILD, yes . . . and yet THEY SATISFY

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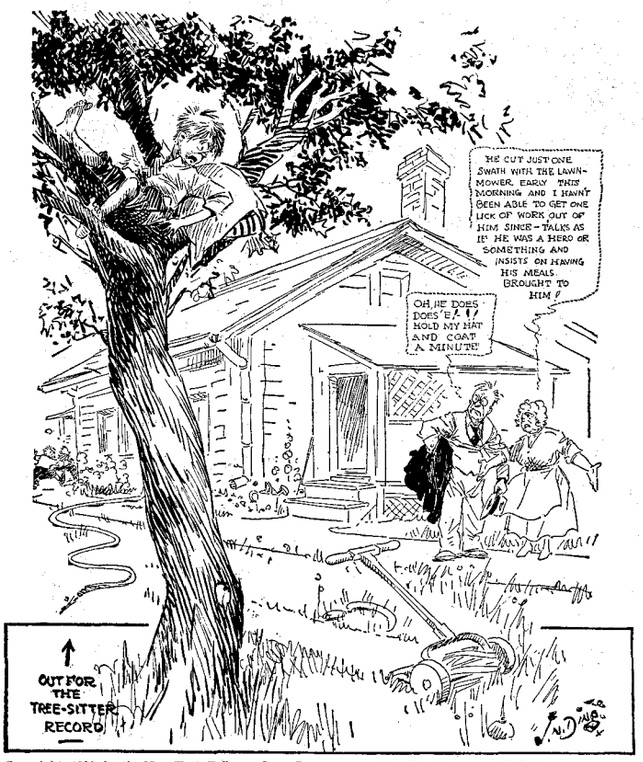
such exploitation is far from wholesome, and tends to give the boy a distorted vision of the true aims of life.

It is said that the epidemic started in the Middle West. Thence it seems to have spread to every section of the country. Newspapers everywhere are devoting leading editorials to it,


HE CUT JUST ONE SWATH WITH THE LAWN-MOWER EARLY THIS MORNING AND I HAVN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET ONE LICK OF WORK OUT OF HIM SINCE - TALKS AS IF HE WAS A HERO OR SOMETHING AND INSISTS ON HAVING HIS MEALS BROUGHT TO HIM
OH, HE DOES DOES 'E ? HOLD MY HAT AND COAT A MINUTE!
OUT FOR THE TREE-SITTER RECORD

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After All, Being a Hero Does Depend a Lot on Certain Ancestral Traits

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

as they would to a plague of grasshoppers. The Houston *Post-Dispatch* says:

Fort Worth police have broken up the tree-sitting marathon in that city, which had been engaged in for several days by a dozen or more small boys. After one youngster had fallen from his perch and sustained serious injury, others were ordered down, in the interest of safety. The tree-sitting endurance contest is a successor to the pole-sitting contest, a piece of idiocy that flourished last year among young boys in many cities. In St. Louis, the police found it necessary to put an end to the contest, fearing that the health of some of the contestants would be impaired, and that some might fall and be injured. Tree-sitting contests have been reported from numerous cities in Texas this year, and aspirants for Shipwreck Kelly honors have run into the hundreds. It is too bad that so much patience and determination are being wasted on such a worthless cause. If these youngsters were showing such endurance and ambition to excel in some useful task, they would be giving promise of being worth something to the world. Not much can be said for the craving for the cheap notoriety that comes from being able to sit on a flagpole or on the limb of a tree for a longer period of time than any one else.

"The mothers of the land are turning gray," exclaims the Albany *Evening News* in an editorial which makes some excuses for the monkey-shining children on the score that they are only imitating their elders. Thus we are told:

It is all very silly, of course, but who started it? Adults, of course. Grown folks have tried to make various endurance records and pole-sitters have been on the first pages, altho not so much so of late.

There is a certain measure of relief in noting that the boys and girls are now taking up this foolishness, and it may be that adult marathoners will see now how silly it is, and abandon it.

"Adult infantilism" has led to all these ridiculous endurance records on the part of children. There have been contests in egg-eating, in doughnut-eating, in gum-chewing, and coffee-drinking on the part of the grown-ups, and certainly they can not blame the younger generation for following.

But there has been enough of it, too much. This seeking of so-called "fame" through endurance contests that serve no purpose is a reflection on modern intelligence. By this time mankind ought to have developed sufficiently to leave the trees and the flagpoles to the monkeys.

The whole nation has been contest mad for years, declares the Manchester *Union*, adding that all who regard such a fear as a sign of national weakness rather than strength will join in the hope that its peak has been reached this season. Continuing:

Just now the bicycle-riders, the tree-sitters, the seesawers, seem to be getting the center of the stage! Evidently the see-sawing by the girls was an answer to the bicycle-riding prowess of the boys and, well, tree-sitting seems to have become the outlet for those who have not been able to think up any other freak stunt.

At the present rate the contest business soon will have been brought to a *reductio ad absurdum* condition for the whole thing, and if that can be accomplished, one may forgive the youths now engaged in a variety of foolish endurance tests. Down in New Jersey there has been the non-stop bicycle-riding mania, to say nothing of the twenty-one boys engaged in one county in the serious business of sitting in trees, each determined to outsit the other! The authorities, in fact, have been obliged to interfere in several instances in favor of birds, who found when night came that they had no roosting place. The boys had to seek roosts on private property, they were shooed out of the trees on public land that the birds might have a reasonable chance to a place in a tree. The police had to interfere out in Chicago, when two little girls climbed a seesaw bent on establishing the world's non-stop feminine teetering record. And so it goes. Just how much more of the endurance-record stuff the country can stand is problematical. It would appear that with a little more of it a goodly part of the population will start an endurance contest with the imitation of the cuckoo as its object!

That the inane should crowd out the important in this fashion is not particularly serious, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, in a contemptuous editorial, adding: "Those who would do painstaking experiment will do so whether all the attention goes to the spectacular or not. But there is something a bit appalling in finding that a very strong young generation is taking up with such whole-heartedness a false standard of accomplishment."

International Newsreel photograph

When the Refueling Crew Comes Up

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A Meal For Hungry Marines

A CONTENTED cow met some hungry heroes in a field.

The cow belonged to French peasants, living near Marigny, who had fled from danger in June, 1918, and left the beast behind.

The heroes were American Marines, we are told by Capt. John W. Thomason in "Fix Bayonets" (Scribner's).

The Marines had had no rations that day, nor had they any prospects. So, the writer tells us, "all hands took thought and designated a robust corporal as executioner. He claimed to have been a butcher." Reading on of what happened to delay the Marines in preparing their meal:

He was leading the cow decently away from the road, when a long gray car boomed up, halted with the touch of swank that *Headquarters chauffeurs always affect*, and disgorged a very angry colonel. The colonel's eye was cold upon the interested group around the cow. They stood now to attention, the cow alone remaining tranquil.

"Lieutenant, what are you doing there?"

"Sir, you see, the men haven't had anything to eat, and I thought, sir—we found this cow wanderin' around—we'd like to chip in and buy her."

"I see, sir, I see! You were going to kill this cow, the property of some worthy French family. You will bear in mind, Lieutenant, that we are in France to protect the lives and property of our allies from the Germans. Release that animal at once!"

The Marines sat down in the wheat and observed the cow.

"Property of our gallant allies, yeh!"

"Old man's in an awful humor."

The lieutenant sucked a straw reflectively. His sergeant solaced himself with tobacco. The cow ruminated, quite content. She had nourished herself at will for three *delightful* days, since her people, in a farm over toward Torcy, where, at the minute, the Boche was killing a battalion of French territorials, had incomprehensibly turned her out and vanished.

"I was a quartermaster sergeant once, sir," said the platoon sergeant dreamily. "I remember just what the cuts of beef are. There'd be fine sirloin on that cow-critter, now. . . . Mr. Ashby."

"If we was to take that cow over an' tie her in that brush—she oughten to be out here in the open, anyway—might draw fire. Shell's liable to hit anything."

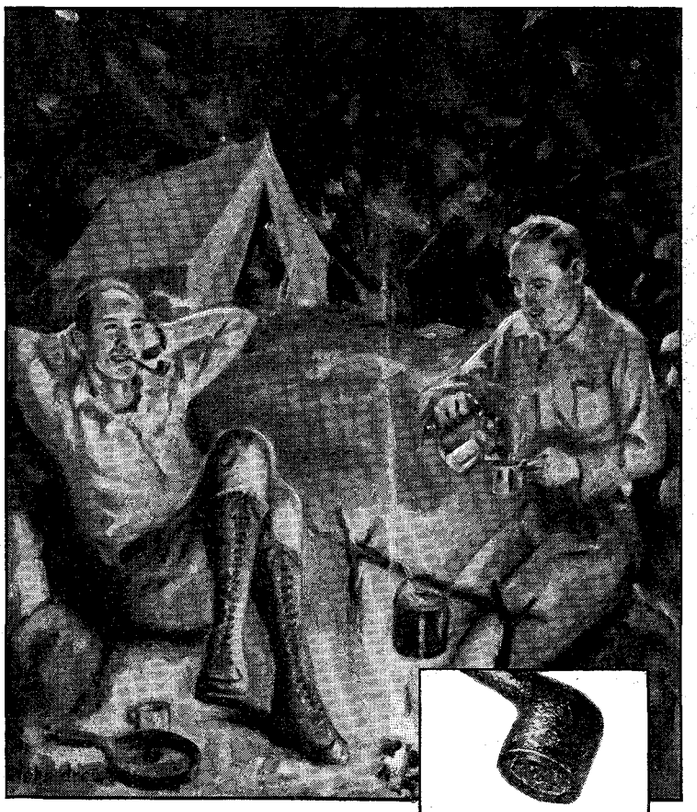
"Sergeant, you heard what the colonel said. But if you think she'd be safer, I'd suggest volunteers. And by the way, I want a piece of tenderloin."

THE cow was duly secured in the wood, men risking their lives thereby. The Boche shelled methodically for two hours, and the Marines were reduced to a fearful state of nerves, saying to themselves:

"Is that dam' heifer gonna live forever?"

This was June 5; the battalion near Marigny, on the left of the Marine Brigade, had a feeling that they were going in tomorrow. The men thought lazily on events, and lounged in the wheat, and watched that clump of trees. At last an agonized bellow.

"Well, she's stopt one! Thought she musta dug in. Le's go get it."



"To hide me in some deep and woody glen
Far from unhealthy haunts of sordid men
—And smoke."
—Henry Lloyd

1 Cut for Pipes Only

2 Made by Wellman's Method . . . An 1870 Tobacco Secret

3 Big Flakes that Burn Slow and Cool

4 Sweet to the End No Soggy Heel

and smoke . . .

and smoke . . . and smoke!

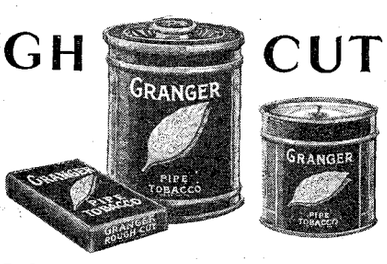
Honestly, men, what *is* there to rival the utter content of a long fragrant pipeful of Burley tobacco?

Prime old Kentucky leaf, Granger is cut the *one* right way for a mild sweet smoke. Big shaggy flakes that burn slow and cool; "Rough Cut" purposely to keep your pipe dry and clean.

Once tried, it's the rich "fruity" flavor that keeps smokers *on* Granger. That's the result of "Wellman's Method," our priceless old-time tobacco secret that mellows tobacco to just the balance of richness and body you've always wanted.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

GRANGER
ROUGH CUT



A COOLER SMOKE AND A DRIER PIPE

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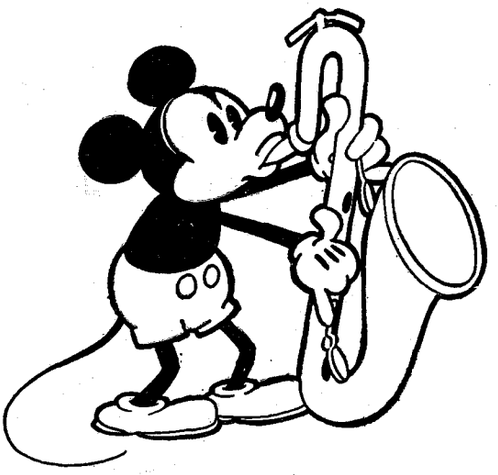
Mickey Mouse's Miraculous Movie Monkey-shines

THE GREAT LOVER of the screen has been found at last!

But not only the great lover—the great hunter, the great toreador, the perfect hero of all romance, ecstatically



Illustrations by courtesy of Columbia Pictures

Musical Mickey's Melodies—

exclaims Creighton Peet in *The Outlook and Independent*, continuing:

"He can lead a band or play violin solos. His ingenuity is limitless. He never fails. He overcomes skyscrapers, mountains, oceans, or even the expanse of planets without so much as getting out of breath or singeing his whiskers."

Who is this paragon?

It is no dreamy-eyed successor of the great Valentino. No. It is a mouse; and not a real one, either, but a picture mouse, Mickey, the lively hero of the animated cartoons.

He is capable of all his breath-taking, unbelievable feats, Mr. Peet explains, because he and his comrades "are 'free' in the fullest and most intelligent sense of the term. They know neither space, time, substance, nor the dignity of the laws of physics." They live in a mad world which is, perhaps, even more than four-dimensional, and where anything can, and very likely does, happen.

Reading Mr. Peet's eulogy of "Miraculous Mickey" in *The Outlook and Independent*, we realize that the funny little fellow, at whom we have laughed so often, has met the same fate as many others who set out to be merely amusing.

Like Krazy Kat, Charlie Chaplin, Joe Cook, Paul Whiteman, and detective stories, a few years ago, he is being "discovered" by the intelligentsia.

For confirmation, let us hear Mr. Peet further:

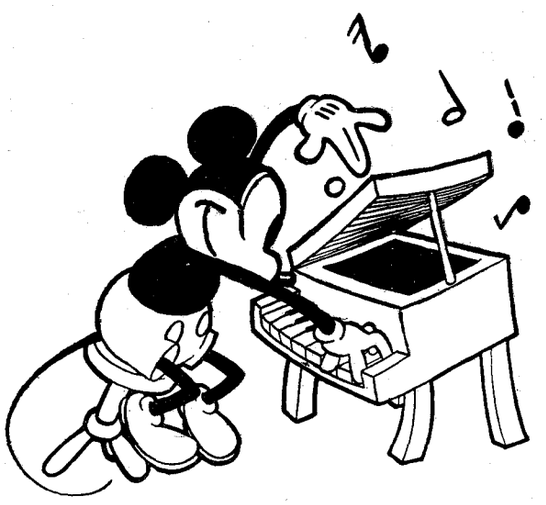
Should I ever visit Hollywood—that golden land where other people's ideas are used until they are threadbare and then patched a hundred times—there is but a single studio I should insist on visiting.

This is a modest establishment which turns out the Walt Disney "Mickey Mouse" and "Silly Symphony" animated cartoons. These charming drawings, ingenious and often refreshingly original, are something of a high climax in the cinematographic art—yes, art.

They are the quintessence of action.

They thumb their beautiful, elastic noses at the very movies between which they are sandwiched.

While even Charlie Chaplin must contend with a more or less material world, Mickey Mouse and his companions of the "Silly Symphonies" live in a special cosmos of their own in which the nature of matter changes from moment to moment.



Have Lots of Action—

But it is in the "Silly Symphonies" that "the animated cartoon, now the musical cartoon, has achieved real triumphs," Mr. Peet assures us as we read on:

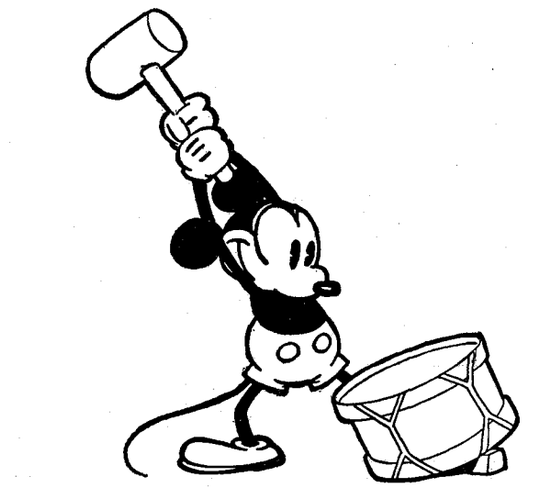
Here Walt Disney deals with ideas rather than characters. There is no story in "Springtime"—we see spring coming to the plants, the insects, and the animals. Potato-bugs tap dance on the petals of a daisy—the daisies themselves go through an Albertina Rasch routine, while the whole landscape sways, taps, and vibrates with happiness.

The humor of the Disney cartoons is sharp, fast, and universal. They should be (and are) equally entertaining to Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, Chinese, and our great grandchildren.

In a way, Mr. Disney and his associates (it takes a dozen men about two weeks to produce one eight-minute cartoon) are performing an act of charity when they release their joyful and intelligent little India-ink characters. They may not realize it, but there is a faithful and steadily increasing audience which finds that their gay, witty, and civilized foolery is the only tolerable moment in an entire evening of inevitably dreary servant-girl romances.

Much of this, however, comes under the heading of esthetic criticisms of Mickey. It has remained for Dick Hyland, in an "interview" with the little India-ink film star, to invest him with a personality and a past. Writing in *The New Movie Magazine*, Mr. Hyland describes his encounter with Mickey:

He has his own group of friends, and a very large family. Nine brothers and fourteen sisters, to be exact. Most of his friends are from the old days. He faced many a cat within the carefree days of his youth. Of course,



And a Sure Touch

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he is still a young mouse—only eight years old—but he has lived a lot, as a mouse must if he is to survive in this day of apartment houses and frigidaires.

But hard times are over now for Mickey, the writer tells us. He is wealthy. He rides in Scootmobiles, lives in a pent house, and has his own half-acre golf course.

Mr. Hyland hung around Mickey's studio, waiting for an "interview." Continuing:

A harmonica in an adjoining office was blowing on a theme song, "No trap shall catch you while I am near you; stay with me and happy you'll be, with life a breeze and plenty of cheese."

I whiled away the time by talking to Mickey's secretary, a neat little blonde trick.

"What kind of a gent is this fellow, personally?" I asked.

"Nice enough for any one," she said.

"You don't say that like you mean it," I said.

"No?"

"No."

"Well, I wouldn't want him for mine," she confessed. "He is too vivacious, too lively for me. I prefer the home type. With a gent like Mickey, now, you could never tell where he was. He'd be the kind to stay out nights, too.

"You'd be surprized the way the gals chase that mouse," she continued. "And the fan letters he gets. Some female mice have no pride. Oh, I guess it is just that I like the old-fashioned kind."

If it had not been for Minnie, I might never have met Mickey.

Of course, you know Minnie. You have seen her in plenty of pictures, playing opposite Mickey. Well, I was cooling my heels in an outer office, when who should come tripping in but Minnie. And if you like brunette mice, you would certainly go for Minnie. I am not surprized that Mickey has been reported engaged to his leading lady.

The first thing I knew I was telling her all my troubles. That little mouse certainly has a sympathetic nature.

"I think you're perfectly right," she said, wrinkling her nose at me just as she does on the screen, "somebody ought to interview Mickey. Chaplin gets all the publicity and, if I do say it myself, who shouldn't, Mickey is just as funny at times. And Mickey plays a much better love scene, even if he does lack some of the pathos for which Chaplin is famous. I bet if you go right over there and just walk in, he will be glad to see you."

Mr. Hyland accepted this advice, and presently found himself at the star's apartment door. There, he says:

I knocked—and Mickey Mouse himself opened the door.

"Well, I guess it is all right," he said, when I had explained my errand. "But the truth is that I am naturally timid, and my mother—she was a grand person—always taught us never to speak to strangers. I have, at times, of course, but early training like that makes a mark upon your character. But come in—come in."

And there I was with Mickey Mouse.

It was typically a bachelor's room. Comfort reigned. The chairs were cushioned. Bright colors—but not gaudy—prevailed. On the mantel was a framed picture, a dignified mousess with matriarchal whiskers.

"That's my mother," said Mickey simply, as we settled down. "A mouse's best friend is his mother. At times, when I was very young, I disagreed with her on things she made me do. But she was right. She is—was—always right, the dear, sainted darling.

"She gave me the training which has since given me my success," he continued. "My musical stunts, for instance. She always insisted that I practise on the piano. Even when I wanted to be running through the walls with other little mice, I had to stay in our hole and practise."

Three women have been important in Mickey's life, he revealed as he chatted on to Mr. Hyland:

"Of course, there have been others—but they were merely passing fancies, such as every mouse has in his life. The three were my mother, of whom I have already spoken, Minnie, and another. I will tell you about her.

"I was working on a Felix Cat picture, and was very discouraged. I seemed to be getting nowhere, fast. And that day Felix had been a little overenthusiastic with his acting, and had scared the wits out of me. I was ready to quit pictures and take up the vagabond life that is the lot of most mice.

"Walking across a field out near Culver City—I had taken this route home in order to be alone and see no one—I met her."

Mickey closed his eyes for a moment and I am sure he lived again that occasion.

"In a little patch of woods," he resumed, finally. "Sadie, she said her name was. Small, delicately built, and the smoothest whiskers in the world. Those eyes—soft, brown. 'Hello, mister,' she said to me as I passed the spot where she was sitting.

"I looked at her and something turned over inside me. 'Tarry a bit,' she said, 'and let us chatter. You look bothered. Tell mama.'"

Mickey accepted the invitation. He stopt and chattered. The upshot of the talk was that he returned to the studio. But he has never forgotten Sadie, he says. He thinks of her "at least once every six months or so," especially when he is in Culver City.

Then came Minnie, of whom Mickey said:

"I met her at the studio. She was an extra. We went around together, at odd times for almost a year. Nothing serious, you know. Just a bit of relaxation. But more and more she became a part of my life. I talked over my pictures with her, and was surprized and pleased at her sagacity. Finally, came the day which was to be the most important in my life. The studio wanted me to sign a renewal of my contract at the same salary I had been getting. But Minnie objected. Said I was foolish, and did not know anything about money matters.

"The studio said I would sign at their price, or not at all. Minnie said not at all it was—and there I was left without a job.

"And then came the talkies, may Allah praise them. All my musical talents could be utilized with this new medium, and I was saved. Yes, even in great demand."

SPEAK FOR YOURSELF TO THE ONE AND ONLY WOMAN

The one and only woman is more than an adornment of the hearth, she is the purchasing agent of the home. Most things you use must first get her okay. For example, she buys 84% of all the tooth paste sold.

She may, or may not, know Ipana. Hundreds of thousands do. But, in case she doesn't, show her these simple but important statements.

1 **Ipana does more than clean the teeth. It tones and stimulates the gums.**

2 **If your tooth brush ever "shows pink", massage and Ipana will remedy the condition; for Ipana contains ziratol, a hemostatic and antiseptic used by dentists in treating gum disorders.**

3 **Ipana has a splendid taste. It gives an instant and lasting feeling of cleanliness!**

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Ipana's extra virtues have earned it the right to ask your trial. Modern in formula, helpful to the gums, delightful to the taste, its great success is a tribute to its benefits.

So please start the good habit of Ipana by handing the coupon below to her who directs your dentifrice destiny.

To My One and Only . . .

I'd like to try this modern tooth paste, Ipana. When next your footsteps take you to the drug store, will you please order—on my behalf, and your own as well—one tube of

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

Signed----------

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How Italy Rises from the Earthquake Horror

A GROUP OF BLACK-SHIRTED FASCISTI were "digging like men possest amid the ruins of a collapsed house, spurred on by a woman's voice calling for help from under the wreckage. Two shifts of Fascisti had been digging there in turns, without being able to reach the woman. The work had to be continually interrupted to prop up the tottering walls, threatening to fall in." After three days of frantic labor she was rescued, only to succumb a little later to her injuries.

Scenes of terror and heroism such as this, which occurred in Aquilonia, were common during the earthquakes which a few days ago devastated Italy, south and east of Naples, a region which often in the past has been visited by such disasters, Arnaldo Cortesi tells us in a cable to the New York *Times*.

In the area visited by the tragedy, reports tell us, more than 2,000 persons were killed. Some estimates put the number at 3,000 or more. Whole towns and growing crops were leveled, but the extent of property damage has not been determined at this writing.

AMERICANS in that region seem to have escaped the calamity. And the Italian peasants, whose tenacity in staying in this dangerous area causes wonder in the rest of the world, are already returning to harvest what is left of their crops.

The provinces affected, Mr. Cortesi tells us in another dispatch to *The Times*, were Avellino, Potenza, Foggia, Benevento, Naples, Salerno, Campobasso, and Bari. Of the extent of the damage and some of the relief work, this same writer gives us this graphic word-picture under date of July 26:

According to official statistics, the total list of dead up to eight o'clock last night amounted to 2,142, while the injured numbered 4,551.

The communiqué added, however, that these figures were liable to be increased with the progress of the rescue work amid the ruins.

The communiqué said the number of houses destroyed had not yet been finally ascertained, but that it would certainly be larger than previous estimates.

Yesterday's communiqué put the total number of houses totally destroyed at 3,188, and the partly destroyed at 2,757.

That the final losses will be higher than is indicated by the official figures is certain, because details are still lacking from several isolated villages.

To-day, for instance, the first messengers arrived from Monteverde, a small village among the Apennines.

They urgently pleaded for help, describing the terrible situation in their village, which, they said, was completely cut off from the outer world, and was in desperate need of food, water, and medical supplies. They said most of the village had been destroyed, and that there were many dead.

The messengers received a sympathetic hearing from the Duchess of Aosta, as a result of which the first rescue party, composed of infantry and Fascist militia, was dispatched with the most urgently needed supplies.

The relief party was obliged to go on foot over the fields because the roads are impassable. Military engineers, however, are hard at work repairing the roads, and it is hoped motor-trucks will soon be able to make the trip to Monteverde.

Lacedonia to-day still heads the list of towns which suffered the most damage. Reports from there say 700 bodies have been extracted from the wreckage so far. Some of the smaller places where the toll has not been exceptionally heavy nevertheless suffered very extensive material damage.

For instance, at Accadia 850 houses are uninhabitable and must be demolished. At Coli there are 500 such houses.

Map from the New York *Times*

Where the Earth Shook

The stricken area is shaded.

This work is being done by Army engineers with the utmost dispatch, as the insecure walls are constantly threatening to fall and form a permanent source of danger to the motor-trucks which must pass through the village streets to the neighboring points.

SURVEYING the calamity, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* tells us:

One of the most beautiful countries in the world, Italy, has been again and again devastated by earthquakes. The latest is the worst since Messina was obliterated twenty-two years ago. This time the Southern Apennines, across the strait guarded by the classical Scylla and Charybdis, so long dreaded by sailors, suffered the greatest calamities; the shocks ran across the "toe" of Italy from the Tyrrhene to the Adriatic Sea, and were felt, but not severely, as far north as Naples, where the people, remembering past experiences, passed a night of terror.

The coast towns sustained comparatively little damage. The disaster was most felt in the hills. The old city of Melfi, perched high on the mountains, with its ninth-century cathedral, was all but destroyed. Landslides blocked the roads, and the tunnels cut off the neighborhood from prompt assistance. The horror of such scenes can hardly be imagined, much less described.

It is easy to ask how people can live in the constant shadow of impending disaster. But Italy is not the only country where the risk of death is calmly taken. There are parts of the world where dangerous tornadoes are frequent.

In fact, nearly every section of the earth's surface has its peculiar dangers, tho years may pass before they occur. All the lower portion of Italy is of volcanic origin, and here earthquakes are most frequent. But even the north is not exempt.

There was a disturbance of great violence two years ago in Lombardy. One of the earthquakes which did the greatest damage, and has been most vividly remembered, was that at Lisbon in the eighteenth century.

We speak of the solid earth, and so it seems in ordinary times. But the crust on which we live is subject to perpetual changes. Sometimes they are violent enough, as in this instance, to mean a great destruction of life and property. There will be plenty of help for the victim; the damage will be repaired in time. But, while the earth lasts, the reminder that "in the midst of life we are in death" will not be superfluous.

The heart of the whole world was touched by Italy's misfortune, and the whole world was ready to open its purse to help.

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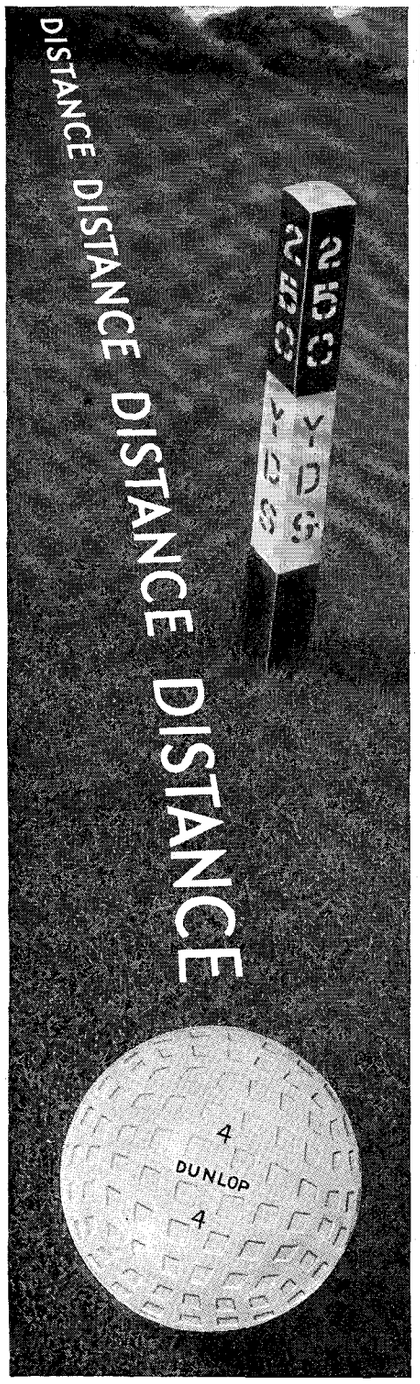

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MESH OR RECESSED MARKING

But resourceful and aggressive Premier Mussolini said no. Italy would repair her own damage. The nation has already taken long steps toward fulfilling this promise.

The series of quakes, followed by storms in northern Italy, and anxious glances from the populace toward malign old Vesuvius, is described by Beatrice Baskerville in a copyrighted Naples dispatch to the New York *World:*

There were three tremendous shocks, lasting about a minute, in which scores of towns crumbled around their inhabitants. Lesser tremors are still vibrating through six provinces.

The catastrophe is the worst to stun Italy since the terrific earthquake which obliterated Messina. Its horror is redoubled by the inaccessibility of the devastated areas.

Many of them are high in the Apennines, where relief can reach the frenzied, simple peasants only slowly and with great difficulty.

From the Tyrrhenian Sea on the west coast to the Adriatic on the east raced the earth convulsions, spreading disaster in their wake, leaving towns crumbled masses of ghastly débris, and their streets littered with the dead.

Stark, mad fright gript the populace of a score of towns as their homes tumbled about their ears in darkness.

The earth's convulsions spread devastation through six provinces, forming the "ankle" of the boot-shaped Kingdom of Italy and stretching across the entire width of the country from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic seas.

The epicentric point of the quake was at Melfi, forty miles north of Potenza, capital of the province of the same name, about midway between the two seas that wash the eastern and western shores of Southern Italy.

The cities and towns which suffered most include Melfi, Potenza, Naples, Salerno, Barile, Rionero, Villanova del Battista, Apuglia, Ariano, Foggia, San Sosio Baronia, Rapallo, Venosa, Arcadia, Anzaho, Atelia, and Buonalbergo.

As far away as Ancona and Bari on the Adriatic and Chieta, Teramo and Aquila in the Abruzzi District the dread tremors carried destruction.

VIGOROUS relief measures were begun at once. Fascist rule showed its best qualities, promptness and energy in meeting an emergency.

In the meantime, King Victor Emmanuel started for a tour to comfort his stricken people and improve their morale. Mr. Cortesi, in *The Times*, gives us this glimpse of the King:

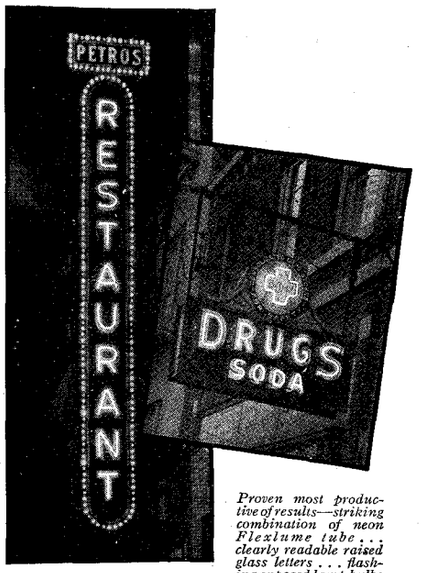
The King's visit had the effect of spreading hope and confidence among the stricken villagers.

There was nothing formal or official in his visit.

On the contrary, he mingled with the people, sharing their grief.

He entered every field hospital on the way and spoke a few words of comfort to the injured. He inspected the relief work, and encouraged the rescuers to persevere in their efforts. He exprest his sympathy to peasant women who had lost their children, and fondled children who had lost their mothers.

Tears came to his eyes on several occasions, as when in Lacedonia thirty-five



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Another woman, madam, no more able than yourself, has the good gifts of life fairly thrust into her hands. You have compared yourself to her and questioned what there is in her character and talents that you somehow lack.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

mangled bodies were taken from the wreckage under his eyes, and when he saw the long lines of bodies under army blankets in a street of the same town.

Wherever the King passed the people improvised receptions which were touching in the extreme in their unaffected simplicity and spontaneity. Italian flags, roughly made with red, white, and green rags, appeared as if by magic, and many of the few walls still standing had painted on them the words, "Viva Il Re."

The peasants were allowed to approach the King freely, and they took full advantage of the opportunity, crowding round him in large numbers and seeming to derive comfort from his presence. Many peasants accosted the King in democratic style and tugged at his sleeve to call his attention to their wrecked houses or damaged possessions.

For each the sovereign had a smile and words of encouragement.

At Melfi the King remained in a first-aid station improvised under a tent, encouraging a dying man till the victim breathed his last.

At Mirabella he watched a group of soldiers rescue a man who had been imprisoned in a cellar since the disaster.

At Vallata the King fondled a child whom he found crying disconsolately in the middle of the street.

At Anzano he and his party were in real danger for a few moments when a wall suddenly crashed to the earth while they were passing.

A Letter Regarding Rustless Metal

THE CARPENTER STEEL COMPANY
Reading, Pa. July 15, 1930.

The Literary Digest
354 Fourth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIRS:

In your issue of July 12 under the heading:

"FORD'S RUSTLESS METAL"

you quote *Current Science* from an issue the date of which you do not give. In this article (ALLEGHENY METAL) is given credit for being the new metal which Ford is using.

The facts are that Ford is using a stainless steel having an approximate analysis of 18.00% chromium and 8.00% nickel.

There are four principal suppliers of this material to Ford, both directly and indirectly through Ford fabricators.

They are:

Allegheny Steel Company, under trade name "Allegheny Metal."

Central Steel Company, Division of Republic Iron and Steel Company, under trade name "Enduro."

Crucible Steel Company of America, under trade name "Rezistal."

The Carpenter Steel Company, under trade name "Carpenter Stainless Steel No. 4."

The above four companies have each and all of them supplied large quantities of this type analysis for Ford cars.

Very truly yours,
THE CARPENTER STEEL COMPANY
J. Heber Parker,
Vice-President.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 23.—An earthquake centering at Melfi, half-way between Naples and Bari, in southern Italy, kills between two and three thousand people, injures more than 4,000, and destroys thousands of homes, besides inflicting other untold damage.

King George addresses the Lambeth Conference at Buckingham Palace, and expresses his hope for the reunion of the Christian churches.

July 24.—The British House of Commons ratifies the London Naval Treaty.

Premier Mussolini announces that the Council of Ministers has taken all necessary measures to relieve the earthquake victims, and forbids public or private subscription lists.

Forty-four American and British missionaries are taken out of northern Fukien Province, China, to Foochow, near the coast.

July 25.—Five new earthquake shocks occur in the stricken area of southern Italy, and many more buildings fall. King Victor Emmanuel visits the scene.

July 26.—Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, the French team, defeat Wilmer Allison and John van Ryn, Americans, in the Davis Cup challenge round at Auteuil, France, 6-3, 7-5, 1-6, 6-2.

Fourteen thousand people are evacuated from the quake zone in Italy.

President von Hindenburg promulgates the German Government's financial program, which eliminates $40,000,000 from the budget, increases the income tax 5 per cent., and increases the bachelors' tax 10 per cent.

July 27.—France wins the Davis Cup for the fourth consecutive year by four matches to one for the United States, Henri Cochet defeating William T. Tilden, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, 7-5, and Jean Borotra defeating George Lott, 5-7, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, 8-6.

July 28.—The Liberal Government in Canada, headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, is overwhelmingly defeated by the Conservatives, headed by R. B. Bennett. According to the tariff plans of the Conservatives, it is said that the new government means a trade loss to the United States of $500,000,000.

The British dirigible, the *R-100*, leaves Cardington on its flight to Montreal, Canada.

Hordes of Communists overrun Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, China, and foreigners are evacuated by American, British and Japanese gunboats.

July 29.—The British House of Lords ratifies the London Naval Treaty.

Changsha, capital of Honan Province, China, is reported in flames, following its occupation by 10,000 Communists, running riot, burning, looting, and destroying government buildings and foreign properties.

The Italian Cabinet Council appropriates $5,200,000 as the Government's first contribution toward rebuilding the earthquake zone.

Domestic

July 23.—Gerald E. Buckley, radio announcer for Station WMBC, Detroit, is slain by gangsters, following his announcement of the recall of Mayor Bowles by a majority of more than 30,000 votes. His murder is the eleventh in Detroit in nineteen days.

Glenn H. Curtiss, aviation pioneer and inventor, dies in a hospital in Buffalo, New York. He was 52.

Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition, announces he is trying to teach Prohibition agents "to use their brains rather than force" and that unlawful and improper conduct will not be tolerated.

July 24.—President Hoover issues an executive order forbidding American diplomats and consuls to purchase liquor with expense allowances appropriated by Congress.

Testimony is adduced before the Congressional committee investigating Communist activities that the papers which former Police Commissioner Grover Whalen of New York says link the Amtorg, Soviet trading agency, with Communist activities here are forgeries.

The American Red Cross extends to the Italian Red Cross an offer to aid the earthquake victims.

July 26.—Republican leaders agree upon Simeon D. Fess of Ohio to succeed Claudius H. Huston as chairman of the Republican National Committee when the latter resigns, and on Robert H. Lucas of Kentucky as chairman of the Executive Committee.

July 27.—America's Wage-Earners' Protective Conference, consisting of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, launch a movement to place a general embargo on all Soviet imports.

F. Scott McBride, General Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, and leaders of other dry organizations issue a declaration repudiating "all enforcement policies that do not regard and safeguard every personal right guaranteed by the Constitution."

Mrs. Miriam A. ("Ma") Ferguson, former Governor, wins the lead in the run-off primary in Texas for the Governorship, with Ross S. Sterling, Houston publisher, second.

July 28.—Two cargoes of Soviet pulp-wood from Archangel, Russia, are barred from entry at New York in accordance with the embargo of the Treasury Department on exports to this country of goods manufactured by forced labor.

July 29.—It is announced that no discriminatory action against Russian imports into the United States has been or will be undertaken by the United States Government, except as they violate American laws relating to convict-made goods or those created by forced labor. Trade with Russia is said to run to about $100,000,000 annually.

Following reported losses of about $750,000,000 to business because of commercial bankruptcy, President Hoover authorizes an investigation into bankruptcy law and practise, to see if changes in the bankruptcy statute are required.

Radio for your Automobile

...O.K.—but what about the battery?

If you're up-to-date enough to have radio in your automobile, you can't be satisfied with makeshift radio batteries. You need a radio battery that's made specifically for automobile radio—made to stand all the shocks and vibration and exposure that such a battery must face under driving conditions. You need the Ray-O-Vac Autoradio "B", because you know it will *stand up* . . . it's tested under harder conditions than it will ever have to face in service.

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Revising Rail Rates for Farm and Rail Relief

MORE LIBERAL TREATMENT for the railroads, an attempt to find a new way to relieve the farmer—these are two quite distinct purposes apparent to watchful editors and correspondents in the recent juggling of railroad rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Up go one set of rates, with the idea of refilling deplenished railroad coffers.

Down go another set, to put more cash in the wheat growers' pockets.

Now, of course, all these changes in rates on various commodities and between various places have serious local consequences, so that sharp criticism comes from the newspapers in one city, and hearty applause from editors in another. But confining ourselves to the broader discussion, we find considerable editorial belief that the whole series of recent developments indicates a new government policy toward the railroads.

It will be remembered that last month, after years of investigations and hearings, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a general overhauling of the rate structure in trunk line territory both east and west of the Mississippi.

The principal purpose, as a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* notes, "was to bring a greater measure of order out of the confusion of railroad freight charges by putting rates more nearly on a distance basis than they have been in the past; a coordinate purpose was to increase revenues for railroads in western trunk-line territory"—the territory bounded by the Great Lakes, Kansas and Missouri, the Rockies and Canada.

IN the West the authorized revision will generally increase rates on classified freight, with an estimated increase to the earnings of the railroads involved of some $12,000,000. In this section certain agricultural commodities and farm supplies are exempted from the increases.

In the East the revision, which includes some decreases, is expected to add about $40,000,000 to the earnings of the roads in the northeastern quarter of the country. Here again the new schedules specifically forbid increases in freight charges on certain agricultural products.

It might also be noted that the increases are on classified freight and, in the words of an Associated Press correspondent, "the rate structure fixing the charges for bulky commodities moving in great volume and at heavy car-loadings was left untouched."

It is pointed out in the dispatches that a favorable rail development previous to the authorization of these rates was the Supreme Court decision interpreting the Hoch-Smith resolution as, in the words of the Newark *News*, "a pious wish rather than an amendment of the Interstate Commerce laws." This resolution directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to promote the freedom of movement of products affected by agricultural depression "at the lowest possible rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service." The Commission had lowered certain rates on fruit from the Pacific coast, in accordance with this resolution. The decision was carried to the Supreme Court, which declared that the Commission's order should be set aside, as the rates in question were themselves quite reasonable. This, says the Boston *Herald*, "means that the Commission may not order rates in behalf of a deprest industry, merely because it is deprest."

AND yet there would seem to be something of the Hoch-Smith idea in the late July action of the Interstate Commerce Commission making drastic reductions on freight-rates on wheat in the western territory, and to north Atlantic and Gulf ports. In Washington, says Franklyn Waltman, Jr., of the Baltimore *Sun*, "the action was regarded as a distinct overture to the suffering wheat farmers, and in some quarters it was held to be the only effective offer of assistance that had come to those growers from this Administration."

APPARENTLY critical of this order, the Bureau of Railway Economics has issued a statement arguing that the voluntary reductions in rates on export wheat made last summer by the railroads failed to relieve the wheat situation.

Alexander H. Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, is quoted in the Baltimore *Sun* as applauding the reduction, first of all because of the benefit to the growers from lower transportation charges. Secondly, he thinks that since the rate reduction is not effective until October 1, many "will wait until after that date to ship their wheat, and that this delay will reduce the glut of grain at the receiving centers during the early part of the season and so lighten the pressure on the market."

Editorially, *The Sun*, hearing that the losses to the wheat-carrying roads may run as high as $15,000,000, suggests that "this program of farm relief is like every other program of farm relief in that the agriculturalist is to be relieved through the process of sticking up some one else."

But to come back from the farm relief to the rail relief angle of the rate changes, we find the St. Louis *Star* saying:

> Just now all the roads feel poor, during the slump in earnings, and they doubtless will be grateful for the prospective handout. The public in this situation may console itself with the fact that the railroads can not meet the competition of auto-trucks, river barges and airplanes if rates go inordinately high. That is why we don't want a transportation monopoly.

RAILROAD men are gratified not only by the actual increase in revenues but because, according to Preston S. Krecker of the Consolidated Press, "they see broader significance in a growing tendency on the part of the Commission to treat the transportation companies with more liberality than in the past." Railroad directors in New York are said to feel that—

> The increases on classified traffic are designed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to compensate the railroads in part for loss of business to motor-trucks and buses and to airplanes in recent years. Even if that deliberate purpose was not behind the order, the higher rates granted will at least have that practical effect, and therefore will tend to improve the position of railroad securities. The railroads have been trying for many years to obtain the rate advances just granted to them. The fact that the Commission has at last yielded to their appeals is therefore suggestive of a change of heart which is believed to augur well for the future of the carriers.

ON the other hand, the decision in the class-rate case is considered "grossly unfair to Western manufacturing and jobbing interests" by the Lincoln *State Journal* in Nebraska.

And how this rate advance is going to be an unmixed blessing to the railroads is something the Springfield *Republican* in the East and the Chicago *Tribune* in the Middle West find it difficult to see. The Chicago paper reminds us that a higher rail rate is certain to "be reflected in a considerable loss of business to the competing trucks." And then, "if trucks will not serve, ships or barges may." So "temporarily the railroads may benefit, but no one should be astonished if the final result of this last increase is a loss in railroad revenue which will begin to appear as soon as means are found of circumventing the higher tariffs."

Similarly it seems to the St. Paul *Dispatch* that "the railroads have little to gain from these new rates if the final result is to weaken the competitive standing of the industries on which they rely for their volume of traffic." And this paper is joined by the Tulsa *World* and the Cincinnati *Times-Star* in finding in the rate increases an argument for the further development of the great waterways of the interior of the country.

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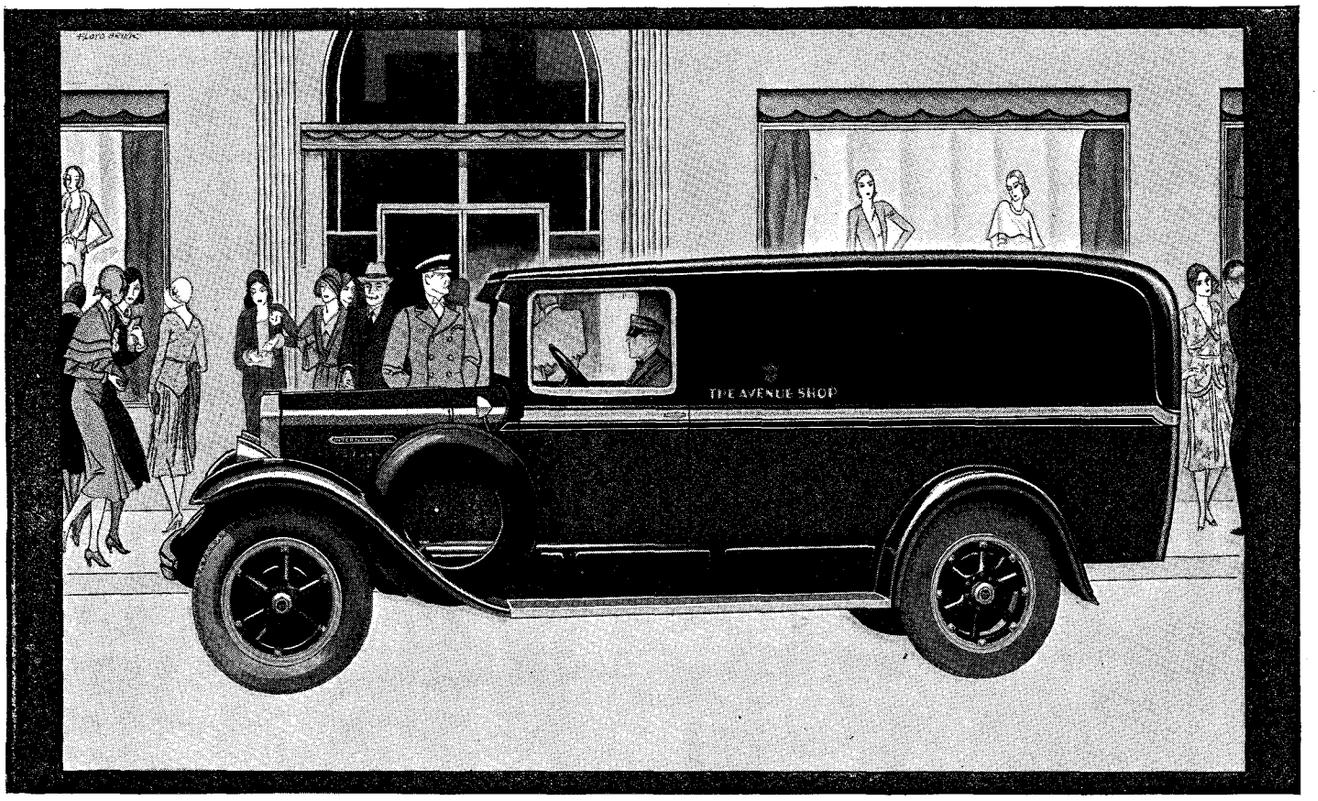

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An International Truck dealer near you or any company-owned Branch will gladly arrange for you to see and drive the new *Special Delivery*, as well as the other modern models in the International line. Capacities range from the ¾-ton *Special Delivery* up to the big 5-ton Heavy-Duty Truck. Catalogs on any size will be sent on request.

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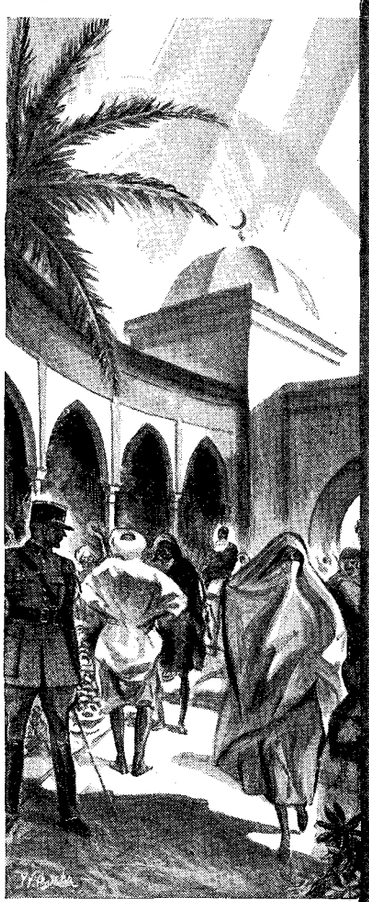

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Canadian Pacific

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

Policies That Strangle Business Growth

IT MAY be argued that, after all, business is not so bad since the country is "on a basis of production and trade that is not very far from the average level of the past five years."

But, asks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is it "normal" for the United States to hold a mere average volume of business? Most people, this paper thinks, believe that steady forward progress is really our appropriate or normal situation.

Very well, then, proceeds the New York editor, "such a view presupposes that public and private policies with regard to business are such as to stimulate a more than average growth." If not, how can we expect such growth?

Now as a matter of fact, argues *The Journal of Commerce*, "the policies that have been followed both in public and by corporate agencies are opposed to any growth whatever, and have been for a good while past":

> Take the tariff for example—it will certainly stand in the way of restoring the one-fifth part of our exports which we have lost.
>
> There is no reason why we should get back to the 1929 level in foreign sales if we make it harder for foreigners to sell goods to us while at the same time we render it much more difficult for them to borrow here the money with which to purchase our own goods.
>
> The same thing, of course, is true of our system of taxation. It now discriminates sharply against the classes in the community which produce and save. The inducement to them to carry on these processes is greatly lessened by the existence of a tax system of the kind that we now enforce.

So much for obstructive governmental policies. But *The Journal of Commerce* finds a similar situation when it looks at the matter from a corporation standpoint:

> The public has been fooled to the top of its bent by the issue of shares of doubtful value, bonds that ought never to have been put on the market, rights to subscribe which became worthless or minus quantities not long after the subscriptions had been received, and generally by the adoption of misleading and unfair tactics in corporation finance.
>
> Long since, the evils of present methods of voting control of corporations have been pointedly described, but no action whatever has been taken to rectify either our law or our practise in regard to an important matter which deeply affects public confidence.

THEN the banks are criticized for a policy which does not stimulate business development:

> For the most part they are now inclined

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to discourage business borrowing and to look askance at ordinary commercial paper, notwithstanding that they have made so many unfortunate experiments in loans on securities which have turned out to be neither safe nor profitable for themselves.

Financial houses are not willing to float, as a rule, issues of securities that are less than $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 in amount, and they prefer issues that are considerably larger than these figures even at minimum level. The business concern is discouraged in its application for capital, and as a result it fails to get the funds it needs.

We are passing through a period of change in banking finance and public policy in which very little encouragement is being given to the saver or investor or to the small business man, and least of all to the concern, large or small, that is engaged in trade with other countries.

Severe handicaps are being imposed upon many different kinds of business as well as upon the productive classes in the community who must provide the necessary savings funds. In these circumstances there is good reason for satisfaction in the fact that we are not falling behind but are, at all events, maintaining a level of production and distribution up to the average of recent years.

So *The Journal of Commerce* concludes that it is about time to take up in good earnest "the question of what is necessary to give American business the fresh start it ought to have; only in that way can steady growth become the normal thing."

Eight Investment Precepts

PERHAPS the general principles of successful investment are reasonably well known, and yet, somehow, crisp statements thereof in the form of rules or commandments have a way of sticking in the mind. So occasionally it is worth while to reprint somebody's investment rules. Writing in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, Mr. Edward F. Parker calls attention to eight financial precepts which he says he is "insistently and persistently" trying to impress on the minds of his five sons:

Buy what you can afford to pay for.

Buy diversified securities—don't put all your eggs in one basket.

Buy, as soon as possible, limited payment endowment life insurance in the biggest companies as a most valuable asset in after years, and an investment out of which you can get out the money paid in if you want it or need it.

Buy real estate only for residential or business use—to hold it for profit is always troublesome and expensive.

Buy listed bonds paying not more than five per cent.

Buy the common stock of big national basic industries which have demonstrated their earning capacity by a long dividend-paying record, and reasonably promise not only to increase your income but to double the money invested.

Buy a few chances to increase, and take only the same number to lose any of your principal.

Common sense dictates spending your money where you make it, but it is foolish to let any sense or urge of civic obligation make you invest in local enterprises whose real financial status you can seldom ever find out until a receiver is appointed.

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Power of Music.—And after hearing the Stein Song a few million times, we sent our first contribution to the Anti-Saloon League.—*Judge.*

Friend of the Camel.—PROFESSOR (in Engineering class)—"What's a dry dock?"

STUDENT—"A physician who won't give out prescriptions."—*Drexerid.*

Time to Duck.—"Really, Bill, your argument with your wife last night was most amusing."

"Wasn't it tho? And when she threw the ax at me I thought I'd split."—*Annapolis Log.*

Skinning Dad.—By the time the average college boy of to-day succeeds in accumulating the horsehide, the pigskin, the coonskin, and finally the sheepskin, poor father hasn't much hide left either.—*The Pathfinder.*

Making It Easy for Dad.—"Tell me the truth now, Eric. Who did your home exercise?"

"Father."

"Quite alone?"

"No, I helped him with it."—*Muskete (Vienna).*

Hard-Boiled Miss. — CORPORAL — "They say that girl you introduced me to is pretty hard, eh?"

SERGEANT — "Hard is right. It would take a diamond to make an impression on her."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Champion Breadwinner. — MODEST SUITOR—"I have only $5,000 a year, sir, but I think I can support your daughter on that."

FATHER (enthusiastically) — "Support her, my dear boy? Why, you can support her entire family on it."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Pleasures of Hope.—CHAIRMAN (finishing eulogistic speech)—"Our dear old friend here has lived amongst us for forty years, is living with us now, and, he says, hopes to live amongst us for many years to come. Gentlemen, I can only add that we are looking forward to burying him here."—*The Outspan (Australia).*

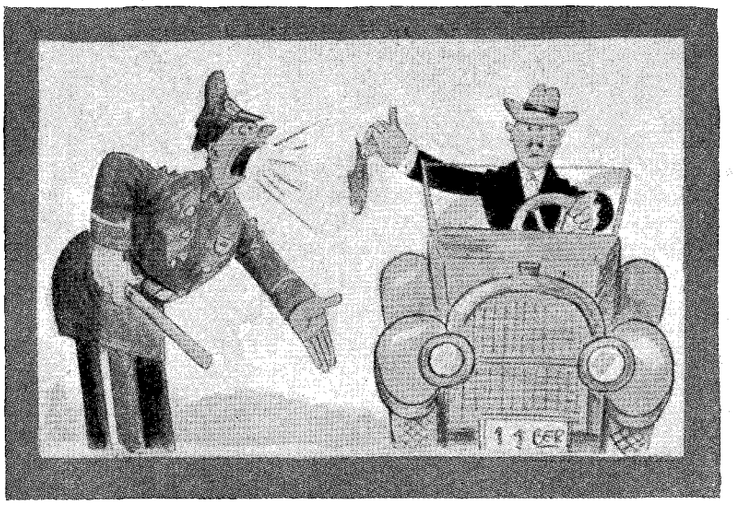
A Trifle Gaudy, What?—Lord Riddell's suggestion that British advertisers emulate American methods was not, a London news item says, enthusiastically received. It reminds us of the old wheeze about the American who was explaining to a British visitor the construction of an electrical sign his concern was about to place on Broadway, New York. "It will contain," he said, "20,000 red lights, 17,000 blue lights, 10,000 white lights, and a central sunburst of orange and purple." The Englishman was imprest. "Most extraordinary," he said. "But don't you think, old chap, that it will be just a bit conspicuous?"—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Marathon Philosophy.—Life is an endurance test, a clergyman says. Well, it keeps us up in the air a good deal, and it has its own refueling problem.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Dobbin and Joan.—FARMER'S WIFE (to druggist)—"Now, be sure and write plain on them bottles which is for the horse and which is for my husband. I don't want nothin' to happen to that horse before the spring plowin'."—*Texas Ranger.*

100 Per Cent. Plus.—NEW YORKER (incredulously)—"And you mean to say that in California you have 365 days of sunshine a year?"

MAN FROM LOS ANGELES—"Exactly so, sir, and that's a mighty conservative estimate."—*Stray Bits.*



The Absent-Minded Seal Trainer

—"College Humor."

Child of Nature.—VISITOR—"And wot was you thinkin' of doing wiv your boy, Mrs. Smith?"

MRS. SMITH—"Well, 'e's that fond of animals 'is father was thinkin' of making a butcher of 'im."—*London Tatler.*

Hero or Scapegoat. — "Politics is very uncertain."

"Very," agreed Senator Sorghum. "Even after a man succeeds in being elected, he doesn't know whether he's going to take credit for what happens or whether he's going to get the blame."—*Washington Star.*

Good Night.—BIRTH-STONES—

For laundresses, the soapstone;
For architects, the cornerstone;
For cooks, the puddingstone;
For soldiers, the bloodstone;
For politicians, the blarneystone;
For borrowers, the touchstone;
For policemen, the pavingstone;
For stock brokers, the curbstone;
For shoemakers, the cobblestone;
For burglars, the keystone;
For tourists, the Yellowstone;
For beauties, the peachstone;
For editors, the grindstone;
For motorists, the milestone;
For pedestrians, the tombstone.
—*The Parade, with slight variations.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

And Not in Chicago.—A dinner was served bullet style at noon in the dining-hall.—*Springfield (Ohio) Daily News.*

He'll Be Kept in Trim.—

INTENTION TO MARRY

Silvernail-Files. Jerry Silvernail, 23; Jessie M. Files, 21.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Post-Mortem Carelessness.—The crash occurred when a motor-cycle, upon which the two dead men were riding, drove head-on into an automobile.—*Harrisonburg (Va.) paper.*

Knows His Bossies.—Monroe, New York.—Harry Bull, who lives at Campbell Hall, was elected head of the cow owners of Orange County.—*Columbia (Pa.) News.*

Rise of the Robot.—

135 ELECTRIC
EXECUTIVES TO
STOP IN CITY
—*Santa Barbara (Calif.) Morning Press.*

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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a sense of humor.—"M. F. J.," Asheville, N. C.—The faculty to appreciate jokes or playful fancy, jests, comicality, or drollery.

calendar, kalendar.—"I. H. K.," Nashwauk, Minn.—The Old Latin *kalendarium* is a form used originally for the later Latin *calendarium*, Middle English *kalender*, English *calendar*. Through the influence of Norman French, *c* was substituted for *k* in English.

comparison of colors.—"G. L. K.," Alameda, Calif.—Every color is subject to comparison, for there are hues and shades that make this possible. Dictionaries do not note self-evident qualities of the adjectives when regularly formed. *Whiter* and *blacker* are given because often there is discussion as to whether or not something can be more white than white, or black, blacker than black.

dictionary.—"E. C. H.," Alexander City, Ala.—The word is one of four distinct syllables, every one of which should be pronounced.

evening.—"H. K. Y.," Amarillo, Tex.—The matter of when *evening* begins depends entirely upon the region in which one is, and the use that the people of that region make of the word. According to dictionary definition, *evening*, in a strict sense, is from sunset until dark. Also, it may be described as the period during which the light is diffused by the reflections of the sun's rays from the atmosphere after sunset—from sunset to dark night. As generally understood, *evening* means around five o'clock, and continues, in some regions, until seven, and in others, nine, when night sets in. English afternoon tea is invariably taken at five o'clock, from which practise the French have introduced into their language the expression "un five o'clock," which designates the meal taken at that time, which consists of tea, toast, and pastry.

exhibit.—"W. Y. D.," Dunedin, Fla.—Whether a verb or a noun, this word takes its stress on the second syllable.

hang, hung.—"F. D. N.," Takoma Park, D. C.—The verb *hang* has for its perfect tense and past participle two forms, *hanged* and *hung*; but in the sense of execution (*sus per col*), the former term is alone correctly used, whereas in other senses the latter is applied. Thus, one may say, "A hat is *hung* on a peg, but a murderer is *hanged* on the gallows," and *not* that "the hat is hanged" *nor* that "the murderer is hung."

heard.—"C. C.," Oneida, Tenn.—This word is correctly pronounced as if spelled *herd*. In other words, it rimes with that word. The pronunciation to which you refer was in vogue in the early days of Queen Anne's reign, when all sorts of idiosyncrasies held sway. A pronunciation that approximates to *he-urd* is occasionally heard, particularly in the mouths of English-speaking people who make a point of emphasizing their vowels, as in Nova Scotia, where one sometimes hears the word *said* pronounced *say-id*.

quotaed.—"A. M. R.," Washington, D. C.—This word is to be found in Jefferson's writings of 1786. *Quotaed* is the past participle, and *quotaing* is the present participle of the verb *quota*. In Jefferson's day, it was applied to the troops, not to immigrants.

subjunctive.—"H. L. B.," San Benito, Tex.—According to best usage "if it was" is not a correct form, but it is one that the newspapermen—reporters generally—use because they claim that the subjunctive mode has fallen into disuse, and so they help it on its way to what they hope will prove to be oblivion. But the grammarians still note it and careful speakers use it.

visa, visé.—"H. E. M.," Derby, Conn.—Both are in use. The first is Latin, from *visus*, "seen," hence "examined." The second is from the French verb *viser*, "to inspect," and that is traced ultimately to the Latin source cited above. The past tense of *visa* is *visaed;* that of *visé is visêed.* The plural of *visa* is *visas;* that of *visé* is *visés.*

wench.—"H. S.," Los Angeles, Calif.—This word originally designated a child of either sex; next, a servant or slave; next, and in invidious sense in 1220, a common woman. The word reverted to its original sense of "girl, babe, young woman, and female child" in 1290, and was in good use, to the point of becoming a familiar or endearing form of address from 1581 to 1885. It was so used in this sense by Shakespeare, by Scott, and by Mrs. Browning.

In derogatory sense, the term existed, with a qualifying adjective, side by side with the good meaning from 1362 to 1781, and as a designation for a maid-servant from 1380 to 1883. The term is now seldom heard and may be considered archaic.

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MRS. SARAH J. HALE—*Mary's Little Lamb.* (First published in her *Poems for Our Children*, 1830. Claimed for John Roulston by Mary Sawyer Tyler. Disproved by Mrs. Hale's son in letter to *Boston Transcript*, April 10, 1889. Mrs. Hale definitely asserted her claim to authorship before her death.)

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Sarah J. Hale, author—426
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